

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 246.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. PEARSON having declared his intention of resigning his seat for your Borough, I have taken the earliest opportunity of announcing to you that I have accepted an invitation from a large number of your body to become a candidate for the honour of representing you in Parliament.

The principles on which I solicit your suffrages, are those which for thirteen years guided my conduct as a Member of the House of Commons.

The oligarchical interests, hitherto predominant in our Legislature, have kept up an exorbitant scale of expenditure, fruitful in corrupt influence, and oppressive and demoralizing to the nation. This long course of abuse I have never failed to oppose, and upon every occasion I have advocated the strictest economy and retrenchment in the expenditure of the Public Money; and a total revision of the present unjust system of taxation, which screens the rich and the property class from contributing their due share, and by unequally taxing the necessities of life, throws the weight of its oppressive burthen on the industrious and productive classes.

I shall especially support, as heretofore I have supported, the Total Repeal of the Window Tax, and of the Taxes on Knowledge; as well as the Removal of the Inquisitorial Income Tax imposed upon Trade and Commerce.

I will maintain in their fullest integrity the advantages of that Free Trade Policy, which has added so much to the comforts of the People, and endeared to the Nation the memory of its founder.

Every succeeding year confirms my opinion that the Reform Act has entirely failed to accomplish the objects which its authors professed—giving to the People a Full, a Fair, and a Free Representation in their own House of Parliament. The intelligence, and the orderly and sensible conduct displayed by the People, has deeply impressed me with the conviction, that it would not only be in accordance with their just rights, but consonant also with public policy, to entrust those who have attained the age of manhood, and are unconvicted of crime, with the Elective Franchise; and I would secure its free exercise by the Protection of the Ballot—by renewals of the trust by frequent Parliaments—and by a fair distribution of the Electoral Districts.

A Churchman myself, I have ever been opposed to the Endowment of any Religious Creed by the State, as being unjust in principle, and injurious in its effects; and, as a Churchman, I am of opinion that the best interest of the Church would be promoted by its severance from the State.

The most enlarged rights, which I will exert myself to obtain for the British People, I would extend to our brethren, the People of Ireland; and I will acknowledge no distinction of creed, but will claim, alike for all, the full enjoyment of every civil right.

I much regret that the shortness of the time will prevent me having the pleasure of paying my personal respects to you, but I will afford you the fullest opportunity to demand explanations of my views, on all questions, at Public Meetings in the course of next week.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
Park-square, 27th July, 1850. W. WILLIAMS.

LAMBETH ELECTION.

MR. W. WILLIAMS'S COMMITTEE Sit DAILY at the CENTRAL COMMITTEE-ROOM, HORNS, KENNINGTON.

JOHN HUNT, Esq., Chairman.
FREDERICK DOULTON, } Hon.
H. J. SLACK, } Secretaries.

PUBLIC MEETINGS of the Electors will be held THIS EVENING (Wednesday), at the Rosemary Branch, Southampton-street, Peckham, at Seven o'clock; and at the Literary Institution, Carter-street, Walworth, at Half-past Eight o'clock; and on THURSDAY EVENING, at Hawstone-hall, Waterloo-road, at Eight o'clock.

RAY SOCIETY, Established 1844, for the publication of works on NATURAL HISTORY. A volume of Papers on BOTANY, edited by A. HENFREY, Esq., and a HISTORY of the BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY, with thirty-six plates, mostly coloured, by Dr. Baird, for the year 1849, are now ready. The Society, since its establishment in 1844, has published seventeen volumes, fifteen of which are illustrated mostly by coloured plates, on various branches of Natural History. A list of these works may be had by application to the London Secretary.

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THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Southgate-road, De Beauvoir Town, will be laid on WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1850 (this day), by ROGER CUNLIFFE, Esq. The Services will commence at half-past 3 o'clock. After the Devotional Exercises the Stone will be laid; and the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington, will deliver an address suited to the interesting occasion.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held the same evening, at half-past 5 o'clock, in the School-room of the Middleton-road Chapel, Dalston.

After Tea, at 7 o'clock, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Chapel adjoining, when several Ministers and friends will take part in the proceedings.

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Particulars in future announcements. Part I of the Gospels will be ready on September 1st.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 246.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	The Great Statesman & the "Proud Nobility" 619
"I Will and I Won't" 609	Representation of Lambeth 620
The English "Regium Donum" 609	The Savings of the Middle and Working Classes .. 622
Religious Intelligence.... 610	The Press 622
Correspondence..... 610	Law and Police 623
Foreign and Colonial News 611	Court, Personal, and Official News 623
The Mirror of Parliament 613	Literature 624
Steamboat Explosion at Bristol 616	Literary Miscellany 625
Ireland..... 617	Gleanings 626
Postscript 617	Births, Marriages, &c..... 626
POLITICAL:—	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 627
Summary..... 618	The Gazette 627
The Political Van Clattercoop 618	Markets 627
Sunday Shop-Shutting not Sabbath-Keeping 619	Advertisements 628

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

"I WILL AND I WON'T."

BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, Member for the City of London, has, at length, formally presented himself at the table of the House of Commons, as duly elected by one of the first constituencies of the empire, and claimed his right to all the privileges of a Member of Parliament. The customary oaths having been tendered to him by the Clerk of the House, and a New Testament offered on which to be sworn, he demanded to take the oaths on the Old Testament. The Speaker having thereupon requested him to withdraw, a discussion ensued whether or not it was competent to the House of Commons to administer oaths in the form regarded by the individual swearing as most binding upon his conscience. After considerable debate, the House came to a conclusion, by a large majority, that Baron Rothschild might take the oaths in the form which he preferred. Here ordinary reasoners would suppose that the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was decided in the affirmative. But it is not. One of the three oaths to be taken concludes with the words, "On the true faith of a Christian." Lord John Russell, who concurred in permitting that Baron Rothschild shall be sworn on the Old Testament, has intimated that he will find it impossible to consent to the omission of the words in question—a course taken conscientiously, we have no doubt, by the noble lord, but which we confess to be utterly unintelligible to us.

We have no disposition whatever to trifle with the sanctity of an oath—but we do think that the supreme legislative body of the State, if it will continue to insist upon administering oaths, previously to the admission of members of Parliament, should be guided in doing so by reasonable and substantial, not pettifogging considerations. Let us try to look at the whole subject in the light of common sense. Parliament has enacted, with a view, it is imagined, to the safety of certain imperial institutions, that all men admitted to the privileges of membership shall be required to give in their adherence to certain propositions, in a form supposed to be binding upon the conscience. The intent, whether wise or not, is to shield from aggression somewhat supposed to be too weakly sanctioned by public opinion to be left exclusively to its keeping. The propositions to which assent is required are drawn up with a view to carry out that intent, and the oath, or form of swearing imposed, is meant to put those propositions so forcibly in contact with the conscience that it will be unable subsequently to escape from them. It might be concluded that wherever the true intent of the Legislature is understood and concurred in, the propositions submitted by the Legislature, substantially and *bona fide* assented to, and a form of swearing proposed by which the individual makes a most solemn appeal to the God in whom he believes, all the conditions really sought are complied with, and further discussion rendered unnecessary.

Now, the position into which Baron Rothschild's case has been brought, as we understand it, is this:—To the purpose of the Legislature in imposing the oaths in question, he yields hearty concurrence—the subject matter of those oaths he fully assents to—and the House of Commons allows him to adopt that form of making oath which, in conscience, he deems the only valid one for him. What, then, is the obstacle to his being forthwith sworn, and taking his seat? Simply this—that in the body of one of the oaths occur the words, added to give it increased solemnity, "On the true faith of a Christian." These words, it is admitted on all hands, cannot, by any ingenuity, be connected with the intent of Parliament in imposing the oath, nor with the subject matter required to be sworn to. The sole object of their introduction was to make the appeal to Heaven, in attestation of his own truthfulness, more stringent upon the party making it, than it would otherwise have been. Upon the Baron himself, however, they can have no such effect, but just the reverse, he being not a Christian, but a Jew. What a transparent insincerity will it be, then, for the House of Commons to tell Baron Rothschild, by one resolution, that it will allow him to be sworn on the Old Testament, because he regards that as most binding upon his conscience, and then refuse to omit words which directly invalidate their former concession. This, however, it will do if it follow Lord John Russell's advice; with whom technical precedents go much further than manly common-sense.

The principle of the vote to which the House came on Monday night, allowing Baron Rothschild to take the oaths on the Old Testament, was that the form in which an oath is taken is practically of no worth, unless it be "binding upon the conscience" of him who takes it. The concession granted to the member for London was one application of that principle. The omission of the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," would be another, but a perfectly similar application of the same principle. At the present moment, it is impossible for us to determine whether the House will consent to the omission of those words. Yesterday afternoon the Baron took the oaths according to the Jewish formalities; but, on coming to the last words of the third oath, he declined to take it "on the true faith of a Christian," because he said that would not be "binding on his conscience," and he therefore substituted the words, "So help me God." It was then moved, that Baron de Rothschild, having refused to take the oaths prescribed by law to be taken, the Speaker be instructed to issue a new writ for the election of a member in his room. Mr. Page Wood moved, as an amendment, that the seat of the honourable member was full. The debate was proceeding at the time of writing these remarks, and the result of it, therefore, can only be matter of conjecture. Lord John Russell, however, having declared his determination to allow of the application of a principle which he approves, in the first instance only, and not in the second, we take it for granted that his influence, added to that of the party who object to the admission of Jews into Parliament, will preponderate against the Baron, and will certainly do violence to common sense and consistency. The House, if, as is too probable, it is led away by the Premier, will exhibit one of the most remarkable instances on record of solemnly declaring "I will and I won't," in the same breath.

The great infirmity of Lord John Russell appears to be this—that he regards principles as standards of conduct to be applied at discretion, as convenience may suit. After he has voted that such and such a course is right, he evidently considers himself at liberty to discuss the question, whether circumstances will admit of its being followed up. To us there appears to be a serious defect in the very basis upon which his lordship founds his political morality. Hence, all his efforts terminate in compromise. In his view the highest wisdom appears to consist in amalgamating justice and injustice, truth and error, right and wrong, in the exact proportions required by the state of parties in the House of Commons. It is

not surprising, therefore, that he is generally at odds with his own arguments, at odds with many of his supporters, and at odds with all his opponents. We do earnestly hope, that on this question at least, his own supporters will read him a lesson, and leave him in the unenviable position of a man who, having affirmed a general principle, declines to carry it into effect, except in that half-and-half style which deprives it of all value.

THE ENGLISH "REGIUM DONUM."

Amongst the new opponents of this obnoxious grant may now be reckoned the *Times* newspaper, which, in an article in Thursday's number, thus deals with the subject:—

The capriciousness which used to mark the distribution of public funds, and which still marks it in some degree, was amusingly illustrated by the vote of Monday night for the relief of indigent Dissenting ministers. Supported by the Chief Minister in person, and by the prescription of 127 years, this vote appeared to the House a matter of course; we question whether it will be a matter of course much longer.

At a time when retrenchment is a popular policy, when every item of expenditure is canvassed with a searching importunity, when the necessity or the advantage of every disbursement is subject to criticism, the voluntary expenditure of the State must be viewed with a certain jealousy. An unlimited charity assumes an unlimited income, and in the present state of our financial relations the exigencies of individuals must be postponed till the claims of society are satisfied. We are surprised, therefore, that Lord John Russell should rest the sole defence of an exceptional grant upon the fact that 300 Dissenting ministers are annually in want of assistance. Even supposing that such an application of public funds could have been justified in the days of Wesley and Whitefield, does it follow that it is justified under existing circumstances, or agreeable to those who now represent the original recipients? The present representatives of the Dissenting bodies in Parliament denounce the grant; they repudiate a donation which assumes the poverty of their order—or, if not their poverty, their indifference. Mr. Bright, in no equivocal manner, denies the necessity, and deprecates the condescension; Mr. Kershaw declares that the offering of the State is opposed alike to their feelings and their principles; and we can well understand that those persons who decline to acknowledge the identity of the civil and religious community revolt from a benefaction which destroys their argument by making them accomplices in a system they condemn. It is not, however, any misappropriation of funds which we wish to dwell upon to-day, so much as the series of contradictions which result from an exceptional procedure. The State, by the mouth of Lord John Russell, admits that the Dissenting bodies have a claim upon it to the amount of £1,700 per annum, and Lord John takes pains to establish that it is the body, and not the individuals, which has this claim; but the body, through its representatives, repudiates the claim, and remarks at the same time, as it well may, that a small per centage upon its contributions in the way of rate is not a graceful method of acknowledging that claim, supposing it to exist. They go further; they say that the grant is utterly useless to the Dissenting bodies to whom Lord John assigns it. Useful it may be to individuals, though doled out in small sums among 300; but does the State undertake the relief of individuals? It does not and cannot. John Bull has of late only arrived at that bitter consciousness; but at the very moment of his late repentance the incentives to prodigality are once more laid before him, and, strange to say, the only recusants are those to whom the gift is offered. Mr. Bright, in the name of all the Dissenters, denounces such unreflecting benevolence. Nay, he goes further. He declares that the offer is an insult rather than a gift—he declares for his friends that they are not in a position to receive what the State is, morally speaking, not in a position to grant; and Lord John replies to their candid assertion of competency by an immediate benefaction, the whole grace of which is destroyed by its ridiculous insufficiency.

But this is not all; it is essential to pure benevolence that the benefactor should keep out of sight. John Bull, therefore, having committed an awkward piece of goodness, improves upon it by making other persons his agents in the distribution. With a delicacy equally touching, Lord John declines any inquiry into the names or circumstances of the recipients—he spares the feelings of those whose necessities he relieves, as the friends of Dominie Sampson substituted the new garment for the old one by night. These traits of an unobtrusive generosity are, between individual and individual, highly to be praised; but the State does not stand on such delicate ground, more especially in years of financial reform. Even the prescription of 127 years, a time-hallowed tyranny of custom, is insufficient to satisfy the just curiosity of tax-payers, and to defend a grant which the grantees would fain decline. We cannot afford to forget that

"The bounty that makes gods does still mar men;"

and in this case more, as both parties are anxious to acknowledge, both the givers and the receivers. The former know that this is no time to act upon questionable principles, or to imply a principle which in practice they disavow; a subsidy for religious purposes Government would not dream of proposing, nor would they dream of a fund for all indigent ministers; the functions of the State and of the charitable society are distinct. On the other hand, the Dissenting bodies object to the implications contained in this grant of their inability, and they object to the secrecy with which it is administered; the congregations, as Mr. Bright testifies, would be indignant at discovering that their minister was subsidized by the State. And, once for all, it may be repeated, that the public money need not be forced upon people whose principles would be risked by accepting it, and ought not to be applied on an exceptional basis, and by irresponsible agents, for the employees of a system which repudiates State interference.

MINISTERS' MONEY, IRELAND.—Notwithstanding the assurance of the Premier, that another session shall not be permitted to pass over without some change in the present mode of paying the clergy officiating in towns and cities, the opposition to the above-named vexatious impost has in no wise decreased among the Roman Catholics and certain Dissenters from the Established Church. In some cases, a species of "passive resistance" to the demand of the collector has been resorted to; and in others the authority of that unpopular official has been set at defiance. A day or two since a respectable woollen draper peremptorily declined paying the tax; and, in consequence, a seizure was attempted to be made upon two bales of cloth in satisfaction for one year's tax, amounting to £2 late currency. The proprietor and his assistants sturdily refused to part with the goods. The intervention of a policeman was then sought; but as the constable was favourable to non-interference in the matter, the prey was abandoned, and a summons to answer a charge of obstruction and resistance served on the recusant and his shopmen. For the defence, the fact of the collector refusing to produce his warrant of distraint is relied upon as justification of the proceeding. The opposition, however, is merely "on principle," and is not made with a view of evading the payment of a charge insignificant in itself to a thriving man in business, but solely for the purpose of quickening the Ministerial intention of abating a grievance condemned by the bulk of the parochial clergy, and several of the highest dignitaries of the Protestant Church.—*Times Dublin Correspondent.*

THE "MIRACLE" AT RIMINI.—The organs of Roman Catholicism in this country are exceedingly indignant with their Protestant contemporaries, on account of the exposure of the mummery now going on at Rimini. Both the English and French Romanist journals strenuously maintain that a miracle is being performed. The *Catholic Standard* remarks:—"If the evidence is indisputable—if an isolated piece of canvass hung in the centre of an inquiring crowd, presents a living picture, with animated eyes, and a countenance instinct with passion, surely there is no other class of causes into which Christians can resolve the marvel, than the potent agency of God, or the magical delusion of the Devil. The dilemma is inevitable, nor can we pause for a moment in the choice of the two cases it presents to us. For as the sacred Virgin embues that canvass with her loveliness, and showers her dazzling glances on the trembling multitudes around, sinners are converted, infidels reclaimed, indifference is warmed into zeal, and blasphemy changed into solemn laudations and thankfulness to the living God. Some go so far as to state that the blind see, and the lame walk, that the tied tongue is unloosened, and the palsied arm is nerved again! Surely the finger of God is here, as much as it was in Saul's journey to Damascus, or in John's mission in the wilderness."

CHURCH-RATES.—The following petition on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends, for the abolition of those rates called Church-rates, was lately presented to the House of Commons:—

To the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,
The Petition of the undersigned, members of the Religious Society of Friends, respectfully sheweth:—

That the Society of Friends has uniformly objected, on conscientious grounds, to the payment of the rates called Church-rates. Their objection has been apart from political motive or consideration; it has been founded on what they assuredly believe to be the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,—doctrine which, when rightly understood and conscientiously acted upon, forms the ground-work of the happiness of man, and the welfare of states.

It is, in the conviction of your petitioners, contrary to the law of righteousness and truth, that any portion of the community should be compelled to contribute to the support of a system of religious belief and practice which they regard as at variance with the doctrine of the New Testament, and especially that such claims, as is the case of your petitioners, should be exacted with a serious and oppressive loss of property.

Without enumerating all the objections to the appropriation of the rate in question, your petitioners would especially mention the assumed consecration of buildings used for divine worship, and of ground set apart for the interment of the dead; the providing of special vestments for the minister; the supplying of bread and wine for what is called a sacrament; and the upholding of a fabric wherein certain doctrines are taught, and usages are upheld, from which they religiously dissent.

It is against these, and other similar appropriations, your petitioners entertain a strong conscientious objection; and, therefore, whilst cherishing a warm attachment to the constitution of the Government under which they live, and desiring peaceably to obey the

laws of the land where they do not violate the law of God, they would earnestly entreat Parliament to relieve them by the entire and immediate abolition of the rates called Church-rates.

Signed by us, members of a meeting appointed to represent the Religious Society of Friends in Great Britain. (Signed by 49 Friends).

London, the 19th of the 4th mo., 1850.

The Edict of Nantz, 1578, exempted French Protestants from all payments to the Catholic worship, and now, in 1850, Dissenters may reasonably claim to be relieved from forced payments to the Establishment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAMBETH ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—The appearance of Mr. Wm. Williams, the ex-member for Coventry, as a candidate for the representation of Lambeth, at the instance of the committee of the Lambeth Electoral Association, is a painful instance of the mischievous consequences of precipitancy in matters requiring the most careful deliberation.

It may be recollected that the committee in question, or the more influential persons composing it, were the means of ejecting Mr. Hawes at the last general election, and of returning Mr. Pearson as an avowed Anti-state-churchman. Three or four of the members are officially connected with the Anti-state-church Association, and are well known for their zealous and consistent advocacy of their principles as Dissenters. Yet this committee and these gentlemen have actually commended to the confidence of the Liberal and Nonconforming electors of Lambeth, a man who voted for the *Maynooth Grant*, and for the famous *Minutes of Council*, the very two measures for the support of which they ousted Mr. Hawes! Nor is this all. Mr. Williams is to the backbone a State-educationist, and eager for the extension of Government interference. The Commission of Inquiry into the State of Education in Wales was issued at his instance; and notwithstanding that the report of the Commissioners was denounced with all the strength of Welsh indignation as a disgraceful caricature rather than a faithful description, and as marked by undisguised hostility to dissent, he was not ashamed to avail himself of its statements, and even travelled through the Principality, report in hand, to induce the Voluntaries in Wales to accept a great Government scheme of education! Will it be believed that the very men who now put him forward, solemnly pledged themselves in July 1847 to vote only for such candidates as would "resist every attempt to renew the grant of public money for the objects contemplated by the Minutes of Council on Education," and that to their announcement of their choice of Mr. Williams is appended the name of "Charles Theodore Jones," the Secretary of the Voluntary School Association! *

The only set-off against all this is Mr. Williams's declaration in his address, that he is opposed to religious endowments, and the union of Church and State, and that he has uniformly voted against the *Regium Donum*, church-rates, grants to bishops, and such like. That he has given proof of his earnest attachment to the cause of anti-state-churchism, by his Parliamentary efforts, will hardly be contended; and, indeed, so little importance would he appear to attach to it, that in his first speech to the electors, on Monday night, he made no allusion to the subject! It is, however, on record, that when, during the discussion on the *Maynooth grant*, Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., moved an amendment against Government interference with religion, and resolving upon the application of ecclesiastical property to secular purposes, Mr. Williams allowed him to walk into the lobby with Mr. Hindley only, alleging, that while he subscribed to the principle, the proposition was "too large."

It is not necessary, and it would be extremely disagreeable to discuss publicly the reasons which induced the electoral committee to start Mr. Williams instead of another, whom they admit to be his superior, and profess to have preferred. It may be, that they were uncertain as to whether he would become a candidate; that they were without funds, and that Mr. Williams came to them purse in hand; that they were wanting in faith; or that it was their duty, at all hazard, to put forward some candidate at the moment. They may have acted as "practical men," and started "the best man" within their reach; but the fact remains untouched, that they have selected one who is avowedly dead against them on two points which they have hitherto regarded as being of fundamental importance, and whom the Dissenting electors of the borough cannot with consistency support.

And they have made this sacrifice for the sake of a third-rate politician, who has, I believe, been voted a bore by the House of Commons, and who, it is evident from his platform exhibitions, is so far wanting in oratorical resources as to be quite incompetent to make any decided impression upon it.

It would be easy to multiply comments on so suggestive a transaction; but the practical question is, How should the Dissenters of Lambeth act? Support Mr. Williams they obviously cannot, with any regard to consistency. Their course, therefore, I apprehend, is either to start a man who really understands, and will represent their principles; or, if that be impossible, then to maintain a neutrality, and leave those who set expediency above principle to fight the battle among themselves.

Yours respectfully,
CATO.

London, June 30th.

P.S. Tuesday night.—The proceedings at the Horns Tavern this evening were such as to increase dissatisfaction with the candidate, and wonder at the position of some of his supporters. Mr. Williams was as boastful and egotistical as on the previous evening, and still more feeble. He also again tabooed the Church and State question in his speech. In reply to the question put to him, he denied that it and the *Maynooth grant*

* In justice to Mr. Jones it should be stated, as I understand is the fact, that being absent from town, his name has been used by others, and that he is not responsible for the occurrence; but, at the same time, his father, who is connected with the Association, was present at the meeting of the Electoral Committee, and took no exception to Mr. Williams's educational antecedents.

had any connexion; and, though he defended that grant as right, yet truckled to an opposite feeling by declaring, that he would never vote for another! One of his miserably small attempts at a hit was the inquiry of Mr. Burnet, why he did not object to a grant to Scotch bishops!! As on the night before, Mr. Doulton apologized for Mr. Williams's votes on *Maynooth* and the *Minutes of Council*, and Mr. Charles Jones declared that "he never had greater pleasure than in proposing him as a candidate," so now Mr. Thwaites, while he admitted that the candidate was wrong, treated the matter with affected contempt as one of two bad votes out of 2,000, and had the bad taste to stigmatize as "dishonourable" the protest of Mr. Burnet and other more consistent Nonconformists against being misrepresented by Mr. Williams. Mr. G. Thompson, who evidently felt the awkwardness of having to defend his friend against his other friends, the Dissenters, with characteristic good nature and cleverness, expressed a hope that Mr. Williams would learn a lesson from what he had heard; and now, that he had come to so good a school would reconsider his ecclesiastical views.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WICKHAMSBROOK, SUFFOLK.—On Thursday last a most interesting meeting was held at Wickhambrook. Connected with the Dissenting interest in that place, there exists a Sabbath-school, numbering about 200 children. A Sabbath-school Union Association was formed between this school and those of Cowling, Stansfield, and Thurlow; the object of which is to promote the welfare of all the schools, all being offshoots from one parent stem. Quarterly meetings are held at each place in rotation of a social character. A public tea is provided, addresses suitable to the occasion are offered, and reports are given by each superintendent of the condition and prospects of each school. Several cases of usefulness, illustrating the value of religious instruction, both in health and in the near prospect of death, have thus been brought to light. The last quarterly meeting was recently held at Cowling, at which it was proposed to afford the children an opportunity of meeting together. A committee was appointed, and the preliminaries having been adjusted, on Thursday last the teachers and children assembled together. Ten large waggons, drawn by twenty strong Suffolk cart-horses, conveyed the children to the chapel, the teachers accompanying them in other vehicles. There they found the Wickhambrook children assembled, and thence they proceeded to a barn, lent for the occasion, by Mr. S. B. Johnson. The weather was inauspicious, but the children were so well protected by tarpaulings that they rode as comfortably as if in a railway carriage. The conveyances, as well as the horses were decorated. The barn was handsomely fitted up, and contained nearly 700 feet in length of sitting accommodation, every inch of which was occupied by 600 children, nearly 100 teachers, and numerous friends. A nice tea was provided, to which ample justice was done. The children were addressed and questioned by Revs. Coleman, Rutter, Sowter, Messrs. Gifford and Johnson, and departed, after expressing their thanks, evidently well pleased with the treat thus afforded them.

LYNN, NORFOLK.—The members of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, King's Lynn, Norfolk, held a special tea-party on Thursday evening, July 26th, in Albion Hall, to welcome the Rev. Richard Brindley, late of Highbury College, on his commencing his stated labours amongst them. The meeting was very respectably attended, speeches were delivered by the deacons and other friends, interspersed by addresses from the pastor upon various topics connected with his new and important sphere of labour. The meeting did not separate till nearly ten o'clock, and the interest was sustained to its close.

THE PROTECTIONISTS DEFEATED AT IPWICH.—At a town's-meeting held at Ipswich on Wednesday last, on requisition to the Mayor, at which about 1,500 persons were present, the Protectionists, in whose behalf the meeting was convened, were signally defeated. The Protectionists' resolution in favour of a return to protection, and based upon the requisition, was moved by W. C. Fonnereau, Esq., seconded by Mr. Meadows, and supported by C. Lillingstone, Esq. An amendment (on the part of the Free-traders) was then moved by George Alexander, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Grimwade, in favour of the present system. The amendment was put to the meeting, and carried by an overwhelming majority; and the original resolution (in favour of Protection) was therefore lost. The Protectionists, finding themselves so thoroughly beaten, declined bringing forward their other resolutions. The Free-traders, however, determined to carry "the war into the enemy's camp," then brought forward a resolution, moved by Mr. Oliver Prentice, in favour of the further development of free trade, and the reduction of the national expenditure, and the application of the most rigid economy in the various branches of the State. The resolution was opposed by C. Lillingstone, Esq., and supported by Mr. M'Pherson, a Chartist, who hoped that they would have "free trade in parsons," as well as in every other matter. The resolution was nearly unanimously adopted, amidst great cheering.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE TO LANDLORDS.—At his rent audit, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., Felix Ladbroke, Esq., of Headly-house, Headly, Surrey, who is greatly esteemed and respected by his tenants for his liberality towards them, took off ten per cent. on their last half-year's rent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN ARMY.

The Schleswig-Holsteiners have been completely defeated in a sanguinary engagement, which took place at Idstedt, one of the advanced positions of General von Willisen.

The battle, which was fought on the 25th, was preceded by a slight affair, of which accounts have already been given. In this first encounter the Danes had assumed the offensive. They made their appearance on the 24th, on two different sides, to reconnoitre the Holstein position, and, if possible, to make a combined attack upon their central advanced position at Jübeck, about five English miles from the town of Schleswig to the west, and situate on the main road from thence to Hussum, on the left bank of the small river Treen. The Danes commenced with an attack upon the Holstein outposts at Helligbeck and Lasbuseh, which they succeeded in forcing with a superior number of men. The Holstein troops, however, having received reinforcements, returned with re-animated spirits, and drove the Danes back upon the position which they had occupied before at Stendrup, and thus the skirmish ended, with considerable loss on both sides. The Danes had a couple of brigades under fire; but, in consequence of the ground being rather unfavourable for artillery, they could not bring any of their field-pieces into play, while the Holstein troops had one 12-pounder battery, from which they could throw shells with great effect.

On the left, the Danes advanced from the western side upon the position of Jübeck, and with three battalions of infantry succeeded in forcing the passage of the Treen, near Sallibro, which was defended by one battalion of Holstein Jagers with great determination, when, late in the afternoon, General Willisen in person made his appearance at the head of some fresh troops, and forced the Danes to relinquish the position, which he retook himself at the head of his men in the most gallant manner. Night fell upon the combatants, with the loss of about 150 men on the part of the Holsteiners in killed and wounded, including a couple of officers, Captains Budow and Alain. In both actions the Danes could not use their artillery with advantage, which accounts for the little loss on the part of the Holsteiners, compared with what the Danes are said to have suffered.

These skirmishes were only preliminary to the general engagement, which took place on the following day, July 25. It was long and obstinately fought, was attended by great loss on both sides, and terminated with the total defeat of the Holstein army under General Willisen. The *Times* correspondent with the Schleswig-Holstein army gives the following details of the engagement:—

"It was known that the Danes would begin the attack at daybreak, or soon after; but they harassed the posts to the right of the Holsteiners by an irregular fire soon after midnight, which kept the men under arms, and in some degree fatigued them before the battle itself commenced. The morning was cloudy; at half-past 2 it began to rain violently, and continued to pour without intermission till nearly 9; so far from the weather being so sultry as for the last 10 days, it was even cold, and all that had been suffocating dust the day before was soon converted into mud. At half-past 2 I rode out towards Idstedt, on the high road to Flensburg, where the centre of the Holstein army was placed, holding a ridge of thickly-wooded hill, and having in front a wide plain, stretching away almost in a level to the north as far as the village of Helligbeck, and west to Bollingstedt and the little river Treen, on which the left wing of the army rested, in the neighbourhood of Gammelund. A quarter of a mile in advance of the ridge the Holstein batteries had been already placed, and awaited the attack of the Danes. They pushed forward their guns, infantry, and chasseurs, from their position between Helligbeck and Bollingstedt in the direction of the Chaussee; and after some skirmishing, opened a heavy fire from their field pieces just at 3 o'clock; the Holsteiners replied from their batteries, and for nearly two hours it was a battle of artillery alone, the balls sweeping the plain to the right and left of the high road. The Danish infantry, as it advanced in heavy columns, suffered severely during this time, particularly from a well-served battery of 24-pounders, which, when they struck, ploughed completely through the ranks. The infantry retired to form again, and the fire on both sides slackened on this point; by this time, five o'clock, the right of General Willisen's position at Unter Stolk and Wedelspang was attacked, but the Holstein chasseurs, who fought with the utmost determination throughout the day, held their ground in the woods and enclosed grounds against every attempt to dislodge them. They had not to contend with so heavy a cannonade, and the men are generally good marksmen; thus they at times even followed the Danes as they retired, but were frequently obliged to fall back on their former position; if anything, they advanced during the action; later in the day it became apparent that the main attack of the Danes was not intended to be on that wing. To the extreme left, also, the Danes were repulsed and driven to a considerable distance northward, and as the Holstein tirailleurs were evidently advancing, while the firing from the Danish centre had abated, sanguine hopes were entertained of the result. But they were premature. The Danes advanced again, and the battle raged with more fury than ever, the artillery in the plain on all points firing incessantly.

The roar of the heavier cannon, and the rush and hiss of the balls through the air, were the only sounds that fell on the ear; the irregular firing of the riflemen and infantry was like the rattle of a toy compared to the clash of an enormous steam engine. Another hour passed with little movement of the troops, but a continual cannonade. All that was visible, except the flash and smoke of the guns, were the batteries galloping across the field from point to point, appearing for a few minutes on a rise of the ground, or under the canopy of smoke when lifted or driven aside by the wind. In the meantime, the usual scene presented by the immediate rear of an army in action was becoming more and more deplorable; groups of men carrying or supporting a wounded comrade, scarcely able to drag himself along; others carrying the dead, and laying them down with singular care, as if they were only asleep, and might be awakened by too rough a motion. The thought crossed the mind involuntarily that the attention had been better bestowed on the living, of whom too many were in sore need of it. There was a deficiency of waggons to carry the wounded back to Schleswig, and, moreover, the peasants did not relish the task of driving so close up to the firing. It required something like threats from the soldiers to get the Boer, as they call him, who in any circumstances moves but slowly, under the present ones, to move at all; but it was generally done at last, though for the scarcity of vehicles there was, unhappily, no remedy. The wounded horses, if the case is hopeless, are shot, and every now and then the report of a merciful musket putting an end to the agonies of some poor animal, is another of the many episodes of the conflict that a spectator has leisure to observe but they are but episodes; the great rush of battle goes on, perfectly reckless of life or suffering in any form.

"At 7 o'clock the effect of the firing began to appear all over the field; scattered huts and farm-houses had been set on fire by the shells, and were burning unheeded. In a Holstein battery placed to the left of the Chaussee a powder-wagon, struck by a shell, exploded and killed four horses and two men. I crossed a subaltern officer attached to this battery later in the day, while he was describing to some comrades his *furchtbar pech*, or terrific bad luck, at this point. He said he had had three guns dismounted, his horse shot from under him, and a powder-wagon blown up, within a quarter of an hour. I thought his own escape might have been considered a piece of good luck to balance the opposite. The battle went on, still without apparent result; the Danes had not advanced either on the right or left, and it was becoming evident that the centre was the point on which all their strength would be directed.

To the left the Jagers of each army had been engaged on the open ground towards Bollingstedt and Helligbeck, but their fire was hardly noticed amid the thunder of the cannonade on the centre; but at seven o'clock straggling parties of Danish prisoners began to be brought to the rear, most of them wounded. In the latter case they were treated as well by their late opponents as any of their own comrades could have been. They were sent on to Schleswig as quickly as possible, and often side by side on the same bundle of straw with a German. In the midst of national hatred, displayed in its fiercest form, there was no trace of individual animosity to be discovered, nor did a word of insult or reproach pass between any of the hundreds of the rival races thus brought into contact. It seemed as if they both submitted silently to some overwhelming destiny with which neither could contend.

The changes of the line of battle from eight o'clock till between ten and eleven were scarcely perceptible. The Danes had again retired, and the conflict was continuing on the right and left wings with the same result; the Holsteiners were holding their ground. But the hours that had elapsed since daybreak, and the exertions made in repelling the repeated attacks, had told on the physical strength of the Holsteiners, and it was beginning to be seen that they had to deal with an enemy that would grant them no respite. Other signs of disorder, and of that state of matters for which there is no better name than "something wrong," also began to appear, even to an unprofessional eye. The number of officers had always been too small, and now whole companies had with them only a few sergeants or corporals, who have not the influence of their superiors; the Danish rifles had disposed of most of the latter. Several of the infantry battalions were mere recruits, young, and brought into fire for the first time. They wavered, and became unsteady. Large groups of soldiers of different regiments were seen gathering in the rear, with no one to rally them; others were straying away in the fields and woods, or going further to the rear; the staff were too few in number, and, like the troops, had been too hard worked; most of them had ridden down three or four horses each, and still the officers at distant points were heard complaining of the want of orders. The ammunition had begun to grow short, and though a supply was instantly sent up from Schleswig, the waggons got mixed up with the straw and forage carts that covered the high road, and was not extricated with sufficient celerity. The Danes had as yet gained no ground, but it was just as certain they were not beaten, and at midday, when they made their last and successful attack, it was seen why it had been impossible to beat them. They had a strong reserve, which, fresh and vigorous, was sent against the Holstein force, of which almost every available man had been for many hours engaged. The advance was covered by a larger number of guns than had yet been brought into action, and by a strong body of cavalry. The firing was now for

an hour heavier than ever, and at last the Holstein centre gave way and retreated on Schleswig; the right wing bent back and retired towards the town; the left fell back through the open ground to the west. By a quarter-past two the army was in full retreat, but not in disorder; nor were they molested in retiring by the enemy.

Of the loss in killed and wounded no accurate notion can be formed; about 400 Danes and Germans lie in the Schloss of Gottorp, part of which is converted into a hospital. But those who can bear transport are sent on to Kiel and Altona, while those who fell in the last and most fierce attack have not been brought in; in the range of woods to the right, and the wild heaths to the left, there must also be hundreds who have not been picked up, but who lay on the field probably all last night.

To the west, beyond Gammelund, a Danish prisoner stated that a battalion of his corps, Chasseurs, got among the bog and morass of what is called the Moor, and were nearly all shot down by the Holsteiner Riflemen before they could extricate themselves.

The Danes entered Schleswig in the evening between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The Holsteiners retreated by the Chaussee along the south bank of the Schlei towards Eckernförde. Colonel von Tann covered the retreat, and before quitting the town threw up a barricade in the main street to impede the march of the Danes.

The action was fought on both sides with great obstinacy, and the Holstein troops generally behaved gallantly for so young an army. The Danish soldiers are on the average much older men. The Holsteiners must have under-estimated the force of the Danes, for the cannot even now explain how the enemy could have brought up fresh troops after three attacks. The victory, that may be called the battle of Idstedt, is decisive for the present of the fate of the duchies.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENCE.—The Government and the majority have received a puzzling check from the united parties of the Republicans and Legitimists. On Monday, the Assembly began the ballot for the committee who are to sit in permanence during the prorogation. A vast deal of negotiation had proceeded with the object of securing a great preponderance of Moderates, and the exclusion of any Mountaineer. Especially also it was attempted to exclude General de Lamoricière and General Bèdeau, both of them men upon whom the Republicans rely in case of an attempt at an Imperialist or Legitimist coup, and the latter of whom is at personal variance with President Napoleon. The committee is to consist of twenty-five. The first balloting gave sufficient majorities to only fifteen names. Among these fifteen were the two very names which all the efforts of the majority had been aimed to exclude; General Changarnier was only fifth in the list; M. Odilon Barrot, a member of the Tiers Parti—that of the Moderate Republicans—was at the very top; and, worse than all, not one Buonapartist was in the list! On Tuesday evening, this disciplinary blow was repeated; in the seven names then added there was still not a single Buonapartist. And on Wednesday, when the ballot was attended with no result, the names who obtained the highest numbers were a member of the Tiers Parti and an old Republican of the Eve: a Moderate came next; and no Buonapartist even yet obtained a chance. The President's friends are full of rage at the "insult;" the Moderates are in a sort of panic at the union of Legitimists with the Mountain. The final ballot in the French Assembly, on Thursday, for the one more representative to fill up the number of twenty-five in the Committee of Permanence, resulted in the success of the Moderates over the combined Legitimists and Republicans—some of the Legitimists wavering; but the vote was only 262 to 240.

An article in the *Moniteur du Soir* has excited much indignation; it is considered as an open defiance flung at the coalition. The *Assemblée Nationale* terms the article the programme of the Elysée. In the article in question it is more than insinuated that were an appeal made by the President of the Republic directly to the nation against the Assembly the result would not be doubtful.

The Committee of the Initiative of the Legislative Assembly have rejected the proposition of M. Le-verrier to remove from the town where the Assembly may sit, all persons not domiciled in the department, or who cannot prove they possess sufficient means of existence.

It appears, by the report on the special budget of the French Assembly, that the cost of the Legislature, including the important item of "indemnity to representatives," amounts to 7,744,620*fr.*, or about £310,000.

The President of the Republic was received with great enthusiasm by the people on Wednesday morning last at St. Lou, Tavernay, where he attended the religious ceremony commemorating the death of his father, the ex-King of Holland.

A band of Republican conspirators was discovered on Monday night in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The police pounced upon them during their deliberations, and captured forty of them, all of whom were armed to the teeth. An immense quantity of ammunition was also taken. The police of Versailles went on Monday to the little commune of Bonnelles, department of the Seine-et-Oise, and searched the house of one of the inhabitants, who was suspected of having a clandestine manufactory of ammunition. Upwards of 400 bullets, a great quantity of gunpowder, and a mass of lead prepared for casting bullets, were discovered.

The definitive effect of the new electoral law is now known, and it has been ascertained that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to 10,500,000, has been reduced to 3,250,000; and still the Conservative papers say, that the principle of universal suffrage has not been infringed. If it be true, as stated by the *Pouvoir*, that none have been excluded excepting houseless beggars and *requis de justice*, the number of these two classes in France must be uncomfortably numerous.

SPAIN.

The liberty of the press has been suddenly demolished by two royal orders which appear in the *Gaceta*. Every publication may now be denounced and confiscated, the tendency of which is to destroy the social organization and principle of government established in the constitution of the state, although this tendency be only shown by making abstract reflections or applications to foreign nations. A similar doom awaits all writings alluding to the private history of any person or family, or containing doctrines contrary to religion and social ties. The introduction of foreign works, without previous permission of the authorities, is prohibited. These arbitrary ordinances have arisen from an article published by the *Patrie*, seized a few days ago, in which the King was said to have insisted much on the convocation of the Cortes on the Queen's delivery, and the Government blamed for acting alone in so delicate a conjuncture.

GERMANY.

SUMMONING OF THE FRANKFORT DIET.—On the 19th inst. the Austrian Cabinet issued circular despatches summoning a general assembly of the Confederation at Frankfort. An attempt is thus made formally to restore the former organ of the Bund.

The *Köln Zeitung* states, that as all the States of the Bund have not ratified the treaty of peace with Denmark, the exchange of ratifications will not take place. Prussia proposes that the power of ratification should be invested in the Central Commission.

The customs congress now sitting at Cassel cannot agree upon the proposed alterations in the tariff of Zollverein, and that in consequence the further discussion of those changes has been postponed in order that the Assembly might proceed to certain business of a merely administrative character. The Rhonish States, in which 50,000 spindles are turning, would not hear of the duty on yarn rising from 4 to 5 dollars, as proposed by Von der Heyd. Saxony, whose government has been overwhelmed with petitions against all increase of the pressure of customs duties, could agree to no alterations in the tariff, since it considers necessary that all the German governments should proceed to discuss the customs union proposals of Austria without delay—a step which Prussia would not sanction. In this case the petty jealousies and discords of German courts are likely to be of some service to the people. The English consul-general, Mr. Ward, was present in Cassel; the free-trade party is active, but their means of educating 70,000,000 of men in the principles of political economy are but small.

The proposal of Prussia to refer the question of a definitive central power to a conference to be held at Frankfort, has been mildly but positively declined by Austria.

GREECE.

FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE GREEK DIFFERENCE.—Despatches of the 25th inst., from Marseilles give the following news:—The draft of convention destined to close the difference between the English and Greek Governments was signed at Athens on the 18th of July, in presence of the representative of France. The Greek Government accepted it with alacrity.

AMERICA.

Advices have been received from New York to the 17th inst. The funeral of the President took place on Saturday, July 13, with impressive solemnities; the military escort, commanded by the veteran General Scott, was composed of detachments of the United States troops, with a large number of volunteer militia companies from Baltimore and the district of Columbia. In the principal cities of the Union the day was observed by suspension of business and suitable ceremonies. On the 12th inst. the remains of the President were deposited in state in the East room of the Whitehouse. On the 10th, in the Senate, a warm eulogium was delivered by Mr. Webster upon the character of the deceased magistrate. On the 16th Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill to erect a monument to the President in Washington.

There is no very definite political news received by the last arrivals. It was generally expected that the compromise slavery bill would meet with the assent of the Senate and the Lower House; that Congress would shortly adjourn on the question of the new Cabinet and the policy of the President. The *New York Courier* of the 17th inst. says:—"We learn by telegraph from our correspondent at Washington that President Fillmore held a conference with the Cabinet yesterday upon public affairs. The members of the Cabinet consented, at the President's request, to remain in office until Monday next. It is probable that a new Cabinet will be organized by that time; if not, Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, will probably be retained. The Cabinet declines to advise the President in reference to the new organization, although invited so to do. Their functions they now consider executive simply, not advisory. The President, it is understood, has determined to pursue the policy marked out by General Taylor respecting New Mexico, and will act upon it as soon as the Cabinet

shall be formed." The President, a few days before his death, had prepared a strong message to Congress, directed against the threatened invasion of New Mexico by Texas. The Cuban question had assumed a more definite and satisfactory aspect. A great fire has taken place at Philadelphia, and several lives were lost. It broke out near Ridge-ways and Buder's, at the wharf below Vine-street. 400 houses, and property to the amount of £200,000 sterling, have been destroyed. There were nineteen bodies found dead amidst the ruins. Three persons died in hospital from the effect of injuries received; fifteen were still missing, and about ninety were more or less wounded.

Professor Webster's case was still undecided. Letters from Texas state that the Indians were gathering forces for a descent upon Rio Grande. The accounts from the western districts, as to the spread and fatality of cholera, are very discouraging. The cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, as on the former occasion, appear to be most severely visited. It is reported that the banks of the St. Lawrence, at the falls of Niagara, were in a very precarious state, and threatened to give way. The Mexican Congress had not been able to organize for want of a quorum. Some interest had been awakened relative to the approaching election of the President. Amongst others Santa Anna, who is intelligible from non-residence, has been proposed. Cholera was devastating the capital. From May 17th to June 16th several hundreds had died. At St. Luis Potosi also the disease prevailed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There is quite a mania in Paris at the present moment for excursion trains. Every week *trains de plaisir* start for Havre, Dieppe, Rambouillet, Chartres, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. The Parisians are carried to Dieppe and back again to Paris, allowing them the whole of Sunday at the seaside, for 5*fr.* Last week upwards of 2000 Parisians, three-fourths of whom had never seen the sea before, took advantage of this cheap trip; and this week the application for tickets is so great that a double train is to be sent.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg state that a second division of the Russian Baltic fleet, having on board about 10,000 troops of the land forces, was on the point of sailing.

A letter has been received from an officer of the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, dated off Newfoundland, June 7, stating that they had been retarded by head winds and heavy weather. The officers and men were all in good health, and elated with the hope of success.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin having stated that there were in the Roman States 12,000 political prisoners, the *Journal of Rome* officially responds, "It is a mistake, there are but 10,825."

In consequence of the new law on the press in France, most of the Paris papers have raised their prices; the *Constitutionnel* from eight to twelve francs—the *Débats* from thirteen to seventeen; and the *Presse* from six to twelve francs the quarter.

Count Nesselrode, who is drinking the mineral waters of Kissingen, has attracted round him a little congress of diplomatists. "These bathing-place congresses," says the Frankfort journal, "always forebode some impending danger for Germany."

Some of the French journals have already begun to sign their leading articles. This is the case with the *Ordre*, in which M. Chambolle appended his name on Sunday to an outspoken, frank leader, in which he alludes boldly to the smothered war waged between the executive and legislative, and the dangers with which the country is hereby threatened. The *Presse* having doubled the price of its subscription, announces that, notwithstanding the great loss entailed by the tax on the *roman-feuilleton*, it will continue to publish the novels of Eugene Sue and others.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES IN AMERICA.—Governor Ujhazy and his compatriots have made a settlement in Decatur County, Iowa, upon the head waters of Grand River, a tributary of the Missouri. They have found a beautiful spot, uniting the advantages of abundant water and timber with prairie adjoining, and some improvements, such as cabins and garden spots. The liberality of the citizens of St. Louis provided them with farming utensils and furniture for their humble style of life. They are to become the nucleus of a large colony of the martyrs of freedom from Hungary.

PROGRESS OF THE "RAPPINGS."—This most ridiculous of all modern delusions is now at its height in America. The three women who commenced their tricks at Rochester, have found the game so profitable, that they have migrated to Barnum's Hotel, New York, where they pretend to hold communication with the "spirits" of the other world, and their rooms are filled nightly by crowds of persons who go to hear answers by "rappings" to frivolous or momentous questions. Even men of learning patronize them, and it is only a month ago that they gave one of these exhibitions at the house of a celebrated physician in the city, and a number of invited guests of the "upper ten" were present to hear them communicate with the Goblins. Great numbers came away perfectly satisfied that there was something "awfully mysterious." And the *New York Tribune*, in the usual mode of the timidly superstitious, if we may so speak, is very wrath with those who judge hastily of the imposition. Similar manifestations are now appearing in the cities of Auburn, Syracuse, and in other places in Western New York, and in several places in Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and

even the *West India Islands*! A respectable clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Phelps, writes a grave letter to the *New York Observer*, declaring it to be his belief that "it is a device of Satan by which to promote his work of destroying souls." For several weeks, he says, the noises have been heard in his own house; for five or six weeks the "spirits" amused themselves with furnishing work for the carpenters and glaziers (who, by the bye, may know something more of the affair than they choose to tell); but at length "a gentleman who was spending the night at my house, proposed to try the method of interrogation which had been adopted in Western New York; and to our utter amazement, a series of responses were returned, from which the inference was irresistible that they must have been produced by a being which possessed intelligence. For several weeks communications were made in this way relating almost wholly to a matter in which certain members of the family are supposed to have an interest; at the same time the other manifestations continued, and very great annoyance was experienced. The mode of communication was by some persons repeating the alphabet, and the letters of the word to be uttered were indicated by a rap from some invisible agent." The rev. gentleman concludes with saying that their gross language and their wanton destruction of property "have given throughout conclusive evidence that the discipline of hell, which they profess to have experienced for several years, has as yet been wholly ineffectual in improving their characters, and qualifying them for the 'higher sphere' for which many suppose that the discipline after death is a preparation."

FALL OF THE TABLE-ROCK AT NIAGARA.—The *Buffalo Courier*, of the 1st inst., describes with more circumstance the fall of the Table-rock into Niagara Falls, lately mentioned. "The falling of Table-rock at Niagara Falls, on Saturday last, was an event which has been prognosticated from time immemorial, though the precise period at which the affair would 'come off' was not designated. The portion that fell was from 150 to 200 feet long, and from 30 to 70 feet broad; making an irregular semicircle, the general conformation of which is probably well remembered by those who have been on the spot. It was the favourite point for observation. The noise occasioned by the crash was heard at the distance of three miles, though many in the village on the American side heard nothing of it. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the event took place at dinner-time, when most of the visitors were at the hotels. No lives were lost. A carriage from which the horses had been detached stood upon the rock, and a boy was seated inside. He felt the rock giving way, and had barely time to get out and rush to the edge that did not fall, before the whole immense mass was precipitated into the chasm below."

The committee of scientific chemists, appointed to investigate at Worcester, Massachusetts, the merits of Mr. Paine's new gaslight, have discovered that it is not a product of free hydrogen, but of carburetted hydrogen. Mr. Paine was to have been present at the inquiry, but "was called from the city by an engagement."

M. DE LAMARTINE and his two companions, MM. Champeaux and Chamboran, had been graciously received by the Sultan.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY.—The Ottoman Porte has notified to the refugees at Schumla that such of them as may be willing to emigrate to America will receive passports and a sum of 1,000 piastres (about £10) in aid of their journey, but that those who wish to remain must not expect any more pecuniary assistance from the government.

THE POPE has caused a direct contradiction to be published in the *Roman Journal*, of the statement of Lord Palmerston, with regard to his having sent for Lord Minto. An official and crushing reply has just been given to His Holiness by the publication of the correspondence with the Foreign Office bearing on the point at issue. How foolish the ex-liberal Pope looks!

THE CHOLERA AT MALTA.—Letters from Malta of the 22nd instant, state that the cholera was still prevailing there, and though the cases were not quite so numerous, the mortality was as great as ever. The men and women of the 44th Regiment still suffered, and unfortunately not one attacked had been saved. The fleet was still cruising on and off the island, daily communications being kept up by boats. The amount of deaths in the fleet was small compared to those on shore, only fourteen having occurred out of more than 300 cases.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN is to be removed from Maria Island to Port Arthur, where arrangements are now being made for his reception. The stable attached to the former residence of Assistant-Commissary-General Lempriere is to be his dwelling-place. A platform in front is being erected as the post of a military sentinel, and it is understood that intercourse will be restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent officer, and sergeant of the guard.—*Hobart Town, March 16.*

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP occurred at Sneden's coal-mine at Commonade, near Airdrie, early on Tuesday morning. Twenty workers had just descended into the mine and entered the galleries, when the gas ignited; nineteen men perished on the instant; the twentieth was at the foot of the shaft, and he threw himself down as the fiery blast approached, so that it passed over him. He managed to attach himself to the chain in the shaft, the basket having been destroyed, and he was drawn to the surface. The men had not Davy lamps.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 23.
Post-office, against rescinding the late order, 10.
for, 1.
Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, against, 10.
Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, in favour of, 33.
against, 12.
Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 2.
Friendly Societies Bill, for alteration of, 6.
Public Health Act, against, 1.
Savings Banks Bill, against, 5.
Inspection of Coal Mines Bill, in favour of, 1.
against, 8.
Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill, in favour of, 2.
Steam Communication with Australia, in favour of, 5.
Beer Houses, for diminishing the number of, 1.
Charitable Trusts Bill, in favour of, 1.
Court of Prerogative (Ireland) Bill, against, 1.
Intoxicating Liquors, against the sale of on Sunday, 1.
Roman Catholic Religion, for discouragement of, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Sheep and Cattle Contagious Disorders Prevention Continuance Bill.
Commons Inclosure (No. 2) Bill.
Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill.
Assizes (Ireland) Bill.
Fees (Court of Common Pleas) (No. 2) Bill.
Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill.
General Practitioners Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Compound Householders Bill.
Sunday Trading Prevention Bill.
Debtors and Creditors (Ireland) Bill.
Coroners' Fees Abolition Bill.
Navy Pay Bill.
Equivalent Company Bill.
Excise, Sugar, and Licences Bill.
Duke of Cambridge's, &c., Annuity Bill.
Commons Inclosure (No. 2) Bill.
Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill.
Assizes (Ireland) Bill.
Fees (Court of Common Pleas) (No. 2) Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.
Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill.
Public Libraries and Museums Bill.
Small Tenements Rating Bill.
Mercantile Marine (No. 2) Bill.
Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.
Fisheries Bill.
Navy Pay Bill.
Trustee Bill.
Registrar of Judgments Office (Ireland) Bill.
Equivalent Company Bill.
Engines for taking Fish (Ireland) Bill.
Excise, Sugar, and Licences Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Highway Rates Bill.
Borough Gaols Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill.
General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill.
Charitable Trusts Bill.
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill.
Small Tenements Rating Bill.
Fisheries Bill.
Poor Relief Bill.
Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill.
Navy Pay Bill.
Public Libraries and Museums Bill.

DEBATES.

COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS.

The bill introduced by Sir WILLIAM CLAY, under the title of the Compound Householders' Bill, is intended to obviate the necessity that tenants who compound for their rates should make incessant claims to be placed on the register; and to place them on the footing of county voters, that having made a claim they need not again renew it while they occupy the same tenement. He moved the second reading on Wednesday. Mr. NEWDEGATE moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. It is the same that was last year opposed by Government on account of its manifest imperfections, want of machinery, and the lateness of the session. Again, as it always had happened, the mover is somehow a good deal behindhand. Sir GEORGE GREY stated, that the bill is much improved since last session; and he supported it as in perfect conformity with the spirit of the Reform Act. The second reading was carried, by 80 to 24.

PREVENTION OF SUNDAY TRADING IN LONDON.

The second reading of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill was moved by Mr. CHARLES PEARSON, with an explanation that the Lords have been pleased to pass it in its present form after a lengthened inquiry before a Select Committee. He supported it as a measure of civil policy, not as one for enforcing Sabbatarian observances; upon the ground that one day in seven is essential to men for rest and recreation; and that such a day should be secured free from secular labour so far as legislation can do it.

Mr. BARING WALL moved the second reading be on that day six months. Mr. MAINE, Commissioner of the Police, is distinctly of opinion that the bill will be inoperative. Socially, it is meddling, vexatious, and partial—interfering with the purveyance of the poor on their only leisure day, but not touching the purveyance of the rich. The religious question is too variously interpreted to be safely adopted as the basis of legislation. The bill is a forced interference on a matter wherein public opinion is itself gradually operating solid and permanent improvements.

Colonel THOMPSON and Mr. ANSTAY supported the bill; for the reason, among others, that it will be a heavy blow to the Sabbatarians—will bring on a crisis and a reaction. Mr. ALCOCK, Lord DUDLEY STUART, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, Mr. HAWES, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, supported the bill, as a protection to the week-day traders. Sir James admitted the difficulty of legislation, and that he had once

declined on his official responsibility to introduce a bill; but he thought this the nearest approach yet made to a reasonable measure.

Mr. W. J. FOX would support a measure tending to secure to the largest number, consistent with the comfort of society in general, the inestimable blessing of deliverance during one day in the seven from cares and toils: but this measure is a mere Lambeth shopkeeper's measure, directed against orange-and-apple-stalls. It is impossible to separate the bill from the great effort in behalf of opinions which are a relic of Puritanism, belonging chiefly to this country and to later times, and not sanctioned by that book from which the Christian law is deduced. He should disavow such measures till he saw the day of rest regarded more generously. Rest is not the mere unintelligent cessation from toil; nor is the term satisfied by attendance at church or at chapel, awake or asleep. Combined with restrictive enactments, there should be facilities afforded to the multitude for resorting to some of those means for recruiting exhausted frames and minds which are enjoyed by their superiors. The parish baker is the poor man's cook; let the one work for the many. The omnibus and the steam-carriage are the poor man's coach; let him have as free use of them as the rich man of his carriage. No one would dream of forbidding the rich man's going into his library on the Sunday; the public reading-room is the poor man's library. The rich man contemplates his paintings and statues; let the poor man have access to the great works of art—let him have that which forms a sort of resting-place between which may be the high spiritualism of devotional service and the low and gross animalism of mere sensual enjoyment.

On a division, the second reading was carried, by 101 to 22.

STEAM-PACKETS TO AUSTRALIA.

The subject of steam communication with the Australian Colonies was brought before the House of Commons on Thursday, by Lord NAAS, as an amendment to the order of the day for going into committee of supply. He moved an address to the Queen, praying for measures insuring "the immediate establishment of a regular steam-packet communication with the Australian Colonies." The tardy communication between this country and Australia is admitted on both sides of the House as the cause why we had no means of knowing what was the real opinions of the colonists upon the Australian Colonies Bill. The Premier was obliged to refer to newspaper files for such details as had more tardily been forwarded in Government despatches. On 520 voyages made in the last ten years, the average length of the passage is from 121 to 130 days; with steam communication the time would be about 70 days. Three routes are proposed. In favour of the route by Panama, which is 13,600 miles long, there is the existing establishment of the West India packet-service; in favour of that by the Cape of Good Hope, which is 13,230 miles, there are the saving of distance, a saving of the transshipments of goods, and the greater facilities to nearer points of emigration; in favour of the Suez route, the existing steam service to India, and the lucrative traffic offered by the intermediate nations of Europe. In 1844 the Legislative Council of Sydney voted £6,000 a year in aid of the scheme, and the sum to be expected as the contribution of all the Australian Colonies is about £40,000. The expense of the present service is £100,000 a year, but the service will certainly before long be self-supporting.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared himself as anxious as any one to see secured a more rapid and certain transit between this country and its colonies; and he confessed that, with great disappointment, at the end of the session, he must declare his endeavours to effect that object had been wholly unsuccessful. The Government considered that the Suez route would be most advantageous. They called for tenders, and gave the utmost latitude. The Peninsular and Oriental Company about eight years ago obtained the contract for the Calcutta line, and their contract will expire in two years; this line is a sea-route all the way except at the crossing of the Isthmus of Suez. Two or three years ago the Bombay line was established in conjunction with the East India Company; that line crosses France to Marseilles; thence Government continues it in its own steamer to Malta and Alexandria; and from Egypt the East India Company carries it down the Red Sea, by their steam-vessels, to Bombay. The Peninsular Company offers, if those portions of the route now performed by Government and the East India Company be surrendered to its enterprise, to extend its present service in the Indian seas in the following manner:—They will carry forward two routes from Bombay and Calcutta, separately, to Singapore, and will extend a route northwards from Singapore to Hong Kong, and southwards from Singapore to round the whole of our Australian Colonies, and onwards to New Zealand. The whole of this they will perform for £105,000 per annum—£5,000 less than they at present receive. But the East India Company refuses to give up the service which it now performs with its own navy between Suez and Bombay; and as the present is a joint arrangement with them, the Government cannot make a new arrangement without their consent till the contract expires, two years hence. Their chief objection is, their desire to continue the Indian navy in a state of complete efficiency. Sir Charles has in vain reminded them, that the Admiralty finds it more efficient and economical to do the other mail service by separate contract-ships, and that if any occasion should arise for the service of the navy it would be more convenient to send additional vessels than to abstract vessels from the mail service. They also object to putting a monopoly into the hands of

a single company. But the Government has kept the existing contract for the Calcutta line totally distinct, and will be wholly free and unfettered to deal with that line when the Peninsular Company's contract for that expires, in a year or two to come. The offer of that Company is most advantageous to the country; and he confessed he could not see the grounds on which the East India Company declines to sanction it.

Sir JAMES WHEIR HOGG, with considerable warmth, vindicated the East India Company from the unfair and uncandid attack on it made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The other night he refused to lay on the table the correspondence between himself and the Company, on the ground that it was confidential; and now he makes an *ex parte* statement of what he refuses to produce. When the Suez and Bombay line was established, it was determined, for weighty state reasons, that this communication should remain in the hands of the East India Company, and be performed by their navy: that was required by the Company as a preceding condition before they would entertain any proposition. Is it fair now to seek indirectly, when the communication is established, to get rid of the condition? The expense of steam navigation was then little understood, and the prevailing impression was that passengers would still go round the Cape; and under these circumstances the contract was made: the Company came under a great yearly charge, built four or five new steamers for the service, and has laid out at least a million of money in building new docks and on other works; and now they are coolly told to break up their naval establishment and dismiss their officers, as if these were domestic servants. The Company is so well served precisely because it treats its servants well, and if these servants are to be dismissed it will feel bound to pension them; but that will cost a yearly expenditure of not less than £85,000. The Peninsular Company are well entitled to the enormous profits which they have reaped for years as the fruits of their able enterprise; but there is no reason why the same immense gains should be secured to them for ten years more, to the manifest loss of the public. The East India Company claims that their contract be reviewed now, two years before its expiration, while it can be done calmly and deliberately; and that the profit of the whole scheme, and not of a part of it, may be now opened to general competition. The proposal to take the mails 2,000 miles further for an additional £5,000 is not surprising, if they may retain their present enormous charges to Singapore; it is the same as saying, "We'll take your mails on from York to Berwick if you'll only pay double rates from London to York." Several deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, and other places, resist the proposal; desiring not merely a postal communication with Australia, but increased facilities for passengers and merchandise round the Cape. The line is only put on by Government as a screw, because the East India Company has resented unfair conduct. He begged to give notice, that he should move that the whole correspondence lately refused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer be laid on the table.

Mr. ANDERSON stood forward in behalf of the Peninsular Company. The difficulty, he said, had been to reconcile national and Government requisitions with the inducements requisite to bring forward enterprise. The Peninsular Company secures this object by an amalgamation of established and lucrative routes with new and less promising ones. They have exposed the whole of their books to the examination of Government inspectors. They offer to conduct 360,000 miles of steam communication for the same amount now paid by the public for the conduct of 70,000 miles.

Mr. AGLIONBY suggested the withdrawal from Lord Naas's motion of the word "immediate." Mr. FRANCIS SCOTT thought that the position assumed by the East India Company should lead the country and the House to a careful inquiry, two years hence, whether their charter should be renewed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that he should be ready to produce the correspondence when Sir James Hogg moved for it. The amendment moved by Lord Naas was then negatived, and the House went into committee of supply.

COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The measure under Mr. Aglionby's care, entitled the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, was opposed in the stage of committee, by Mr. HENLEY; who moved that the Chairman do now leave the chair. Mr. AGLIONBY resisted the motion, but declared himself willing to withdraw his bill if Government would promise to introduce a measure next session. Sir GEORGE GREY refused to give any such promise; and thought the House would only waste time in discussing the provisions of a measure which ought to be considered in connexion with one understood to have been prepared by the Lords and Stewards, and ready for introduction. The motion to quit the chair was carried, without any reporting of progress or asking of leave to sit again: so the bill was thrown overboard.

CHARITABLE JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Some opposition to the Charitable Trusts Bill was urged by Mr. TURNER, Mr. GOULBURN, and others, at the last stages, on Thursday. Mr. TURNER repeated the objection that the measure will be perverted to political purposes by the local clerks of the County Courts, into whose hands the Judges will practically remit the working of most of its provisions. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL again insisted on the absolute need and justice of cheapness in dealing with some twenty thousand charities whose revenues are under £30 each; and vindicated, by anticipation, the upright administration which would be

extended by the County Court Judges over this as over existing portions of their jurisdiction. Mr. Turner's amendment to read the bill on that day three months was negatived, by 96 to 53. Some verbal amendments were accepted, and the bill was passed.

PROHIBITED MARRIAGES.

In the House of Lords, the Marriages Bill was withdrawn by the Earl of St. Germans, on Thursday. Requested on a previous day to withdraw the measure, he did not think it right to concur till he had consulted those who entrusted it to his hands. He was now in a situation to inform the House that, with the concurrence of those parties, he now withdrew the bill, but for the present session only. Succinctly stating some of the main features of the case in favour of the bill, he admitted that a vast majority of the Scottish clergy and laity are opposed to it; though, since the subject has undergone Parliamentary discussion, a strong current of opinion is moving the other way. It may be worthy of consideration whether Scotland should not be excepted from the bill next session. He trusted that his friend Lord Ellesmere, with restored health, would then again submit it to their lordships. The order of the day for the second reading was discharged.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, on the order of the day for going into committee of supply, Mr. J. S. WORTLEY said he had perceived that it had been stated by a rev. prelate in another place, that an actual majority of that House had, in the aggregate of the several divisions, voted against the Marriages Bill. Now, he had a carefully prepared and accurate summary of all the division lists; and, so far from the statement to which he referred being correct, the following was the result:—The whole number of members of that House who had voted against the Marriages Bill, 223; the whole number who had voted in favour of it, 294; leaving a clear majority of 71 in favour of the bill.

ADMISSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

At the House of Commons, by noon, on Friday, a large number of Jews had assembled to witness the demand by Mr. Rothschild to be sworn in as the elected representative in Parliament of the citizens of London. Upwards of two hundred members were also present. The SPEAKER having taken the chair, and, in the usual form, declared members to be sworn will be pleased to come to the table, Mr. HAYTER and Lord MARCUS HILL advanced to the table with an honourable member, whom a writer describes as "dark-haired and sallow-skinned, and of a Jewish cast of countenance." Cheers were followed by silence, and then by much astonishment, when the member without the slightest hesitation took all the oaths tendered to him: it was not till he had signed the roll, and taken his seat without hindrance from any party in the House, that the majority of the lookers-on learned that the member was the English country gentleman, Mr. William Owen Stanley, the new member for Chester.

Nearly half an hour later, the chagrin at apprehended disappointment was removed by the appearance of Mr. ROTHSCHILD himself at the bar. He was conducted to the table by Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH and Mr. PAGE WOOD; and the clerk at the table was proceeding to swear him, when he said, in a clear voice, "I desire to be sworn on the Old Testament." Sir ROBERT INGLES, from the seat that used to be occupied by Sir Robert Peel, exclaimed, in a voice which quivered with emotion, "I protest against that!" Amidst loud cheers and counter-cheers, the SPEAKER uttered his mandate to withdraw; and Mr. Rothschild retired to a seat behind the bar. Sir ROBERT INGLES then, in a tone of voice which marked great agitation, poured forth an argumentative protestation against the concession that any man might presume to claim a seat in that House unless he took it under the solemn sanction and invocation of the name of our common Redeemer; and if not upon the book in which we all believe, yet upon that which is at least the symbol of our common Redeemer. God being his helper, he should never shrink from struggling with all his might and to the last to render that House, in name and profession at least, that which may be worthy of God's holy grace, and that is the Christian Legislature of a Christian people. No man may affirm that any man excepting one professing to be a Christian has ever been permitted to take part in that Christian Legislature. He moved this resolution:—

That from the earliest times of a Christian Legislature no man has ever been permitted to take part in it, except under the sanction of a Christian oath; and Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having requested to take the oath on the Old Testament, and having in consequence been desired to withdraw, this House refuses to alter the form of taking the oath.

The course thus proposed brought forward the ATTORNEY-GENERAL with formal objections and suggestions, chiefly founded on the precedent of Mr. O'Connell when he was returned for Clare. Mr. O'Connell demanded, at the table, to be heard on his claim to be admitted without taking the oaths then in use. Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel proposed that the debate should be adjourned; and ultimately, on the adjourned debate, he moved in accordance with precedents that Mr. O'Connell should be heard at the bar, and not at the table; and that course was adopted by the House. Sir John Romilly moved the substitution of words taken verbatim from Sir Robert Peel's resolution, with the change of names—That "Baron Rothschild, a Member for the City of London, be heard at the bar by himself, his counsel, or agents, in respect to his claim to vote and sit in Parliament;" but with the addition of the words, "in respect to his claim to sit

and vote in Parliament upon taking the oaths on the Old Testament."

To this amended proposal, in its turn, Mr. PAGE WOOD objected: the law is so palpably clear—no lawyer could stand up in the House and question it; and there is no sort of necessity for deliberation on the matter. He must vote both against the motion and the amendment. Mr. STUART WORTLEY was not so perfectly informed as Mr. Page Wood on the law, the latter having so recently explored the subject as Chairman of the Committee on Oaths; and as many more members were in the same position, and more especially as the course of the hon. member for London is very suddenly taken, the House, to avoid being taken by surprise, had better adjourn the debate till Tuesday next. Lord J. RUSSELL fell in with the suggestion to adjourn; adding, that the House should consider the convenience of the member for London in the day it fixed for the adjournment. With reference to the precedents, in Mr. O'Connell's case there was a demand to be heard at the table or the bar, but here there is no demand: it is right that the honourable member should have the opportunity to consider whether he will be first heard by himself or counsel, or at once leave the matter to Parliament. Sir BENJAMIN HALL assured the House, that the honourable member for London, personally, desired not to be a party to any surprise; but the noble lord had repeatedly and most emphatically declared his intention to take the sense of the House on the measure—so late indeed as Saturday last; but forty-eight hours after, he declared that he should not do anything this session. Thereupon the citizens of London have met and come to the resolve to be no longer trifled with. Mr. ANSTY sarcastically deprecated Lord John Russell's exclusion of his own colleague from the House by consenting to adjournment—chiefly, no doubt, that the fish dinner may not be postponed. It was notorious, that there was a determination last night of the leading members on both sides to obstruct the claims of Baron Rothschild. Mr. OSBORNE declared that Ministers were calling on them to fight a sham battle, and were endeavouring to postpone the question of civil and religious liberty because it is not convenient to Government, and is disagreeable to their friends on the opposite side. Lord John's position is most disadvantageous to him. He called on the Liberal party to oppose him, and if need be to throw him out on this question.

After a brief and animated discussion, Mr. PAGE WOOD declared, on the authority of the member for London, that he did not wish to be heard in support of his claim either in person or by counsel. Ultimately, it was resolved to adjourn the debate. Mr. HUME having moved that it be resumed at noon on Monday, some further contest was raised; almost every day in the week being mentioned by different members: at last the matter was settled by division. A number of cross motions were made and withdrawn. Towards the end, it was resolved, by 191 to 62, that Monday next at noon should be the time for resuming the debate.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting on Monday, resumed the debate upon the motion of Sir R. Inglis, that the House refuse, on the claim of Baron Rothschild, to take the oath of allegiance on the Old Testament, to alter the form of taking the oath.

Previous to entering on the main question a discussion arose, as to whether the proceedings had hitherto been sufficiently formal, and whether the House should not be in possession of the reason why the Baron desired to be sworn on the Old Testament.

Mr. HENLEY, Sir G. GREY, and Sir J. GRAHAM, were of opinion that the question should be put to him; and Sir F. THESIGER thought that a further question would be necessary. Whether he was a Jew? Mr. OSBORNE hoped the Baron would not answer such a question, which would raise the other point as to the oath of abjuration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the question now was merely as to the form of taking the oath, and he proposed that the Baron should be called in and asked by the Speaker why he desired to be sworn in that particular form. Sir J. GRAHAM proposed, that no question be put to the Baron except through the chair; that every question be put in writing, moved and seconded and carried before it be put. Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred in this proposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that the Baron de Rothschild, one of the members of the city of London, having demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament, be called to the table and asked by the Speaker why he demanded to be sworn in that form. This motion being agreed to, the Baron de ROTHSCHILD was called in, and appearing at the table, to the question put by the Chair replied, "Because that is the form of swearing which I declare to be most binding upon my conscience." He then retired.

After some further discussion upon points of form, Mr. S. WORTLEY, after observing that he thought the friends of Baron de Rothschild were taking an injudicious course, said, what the House really wanted to know was, whether he came to the table with a *bona fide* intention of taking the three oaths required by act of Parliament to be taken by members of that House; and he moved that the Baron be called in and asked whether he was willing to take these oaths. Sir G. GREY objected to this course, which would mix up both the questions; he thought it better to decide the preliminary question first.

The House having divided, Mr. Wortley's motion was negatived by 118 to 104.

The main question being then put, Mr. HUME

moved as an amendment, that the Baron de Rothschild having presented himself at the table, and having requested to be sworn on the Old Testament, declaring that form to be most binding on his conscience, the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly.

Sir F. THESIGER said, this was a quasi judicial question, and should be argued calmly and dispassionately. He thought Sir R. Inglis's original resolution was objectionable; there was no necessity for a resolution in affirmance of the practice of the House; it was for the other party to show that what was proposed could be lawfully done. He recommended that the motion should be withdrawn, and Mr. Hume's amendment discussed as a substantive motion. It was impossible, in his opinion, to separate the two questions. When a member came to the table to be sworn all the oaths were tendered to him together. The question, taking it as one, did not depend upon the usage of Parliament, but upon the law of the land, and he contended that, according to existing statutes, a member of that House could not be sworn on the Old Testament, although that form was binding upon his conscience. He conceded that from the earliest period in our courts of justice Jews had been so sworn as witnesses and jurymen; but there was no form prescribed by law, for such oaths, which judges had been in the habit of varying to meet exigencies. Judges could not dispense with oaths except in cases provided by law, and to prevent the defeat of justice they must take oaths in the form most binding on the party's conscience. But this was confined to juridical oaths. The question now related not to juridical but to promissory oaths; and he proposed to show that all these three particular oaths were required by acts of Parliament to be taken in the Christian form. He then passed in historical review the laws passed on the subject of Parliamentary oaths since the 8th of Elizabeth, the first act requiring an oath to be taken by a member of Parliament, and contended that the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy prescribed by the 1st of William and Mary were, by the construction of that act, required to be taken on the Holy Evangelists. He denied the doctrine of Mr. Wood, that Jews were admissible to Parliament between the 1st and 13th of William III. The act of the 13th and 14th of that King introduced the oath of abjuration, containing the words, "On the true faith of a Christian;" and from that time to the 1st of George I. there had been no substantial alteration in the form of the oath; so that by the statute law all three oaths must be taken in the Christian form. This was the clear result of the 1st George I., taken in conjunction with the other statutes, and the *contemporanea expositio* confirmed this construction. If so, no authority short of an act of the Legislature could change the form of a promissory oath or oath of office. Great stress had been laid upon the act 1st and 2nd Victoria, chap. 105, but it had not the bearing contended for; it was a declaratory act to affirm the law as it no doubt existed; and an affirmative statute, declaratory of the law, had no repealing operation on the common or statute law. Baron de Rothschild, as a Jew, could not take the oath of abjuration as it stood; the House had no authority to strike out the words, "on the true faith of a Christian;" consequently it was impossible that the oath could be administered to the Baron in the form he required. The facts that no one had dreamt of this course of proceeding until now, and that Lord J. Russell had introduced in two sessions bills to legalize the alteration, afforded a presumption against such a course, which might be attended with mischievous if not dangerous consequences, by leading to a collision with the courts of law and the House of Lords.

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred with Sir F. Thesiger, that this question ought to be treated as a strictly judicial question. The electors of London having returned the Baron de Rothschild to this House, it was due to them, and to the whole body of electors of the United Kingdom, that nothing but a positive obstruction of law should induce the House to exclude him from his seat, and that, in the absence of any positive obstruction, they should afford him every facility. He believed that the ancient practice of the Legislature did not prescribe oaths to its members, and he doubted the policy of such oaths, which, while they entangled consciences, provided no security for right legislation. The Baron had offered to take the oath in an unusual form, and there was no precedent for the reception or the refusal of such a form. Then he went to usage in the courts of law, and he found, from the high authority of Lord Hardwicke, citing Lord Hale, that a Jew, sworn on the Holy Evangelists, might be indicted for perjury, the Old Testament being the "Evangelium" of the Jew. There were two circumstances material to this question—first, if the 1st George I. repealed the acts requiring the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be taken on the Holy Evangelists, there was no act in existence binding the House to administer these oaths on the New Testament; secondly, from the 1st to the 13th of William III., there existed no oath directly excluding Jews from the Legislature. Sir F. Thesiger had argued that these oaths had always been taken in the Christian form, and that it was so by positive statute; but he had failed to make this out; all that he had shown was, that it had been the custom so to take them, but unless some statute could be pointed out, he did not think the House should insist upon a form which excluded a gentleman duly elected. The question was, whether the House should allow the Baron to say what oaths he was ready to take with respect to the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in the oath of abjuration. Some said they were not of the essence of the oath; but he did not think it was in

the power of the House to dispense with the words, and he should be compelled to vote against omitting them. Although he was in favour of the admission of Jews into that House, and of abolishing this remnant of a persecuting spirit, if the Baron could not take his seat as the oath stood at present, no opinion in favour of the Baron's claim should, he thought, induce the House to take a step which might be attended with serious evils. If perfectly convinced that he was right, he should not fear any consequence of a collision with the courts of law; but if not acting according to law, the House would be really exercising a dispensing power. He was of opinion that Baron de Rothschild should be allowed to be sworn on the Old Testament, but he was not willing to alter the terms of the oath of abjuration without the authority of an act of Parliament.

Sir R. INGLIS acknowledged the moral courage and prudence of the speech of the noble lord. As the Baron, when he took the oaths, must hold all three in his hand, no advantage could be gained by permitting him to come to the table when he was prepared to take only two.

At three o'clock, on the motion of Sir G. GRAY, the debate was adjourned until five o'clock; at which hour it was resumed by

Mr. ANSTET, who replied to Sir F. Thesiger, and strongly condemned the proceedings of Lord John Russell.

Mr. WOOD observed, that his general proposition, that all oaths should be administered in the manner most binding on the conscience, had not been controverted, and he contended that this rule applied to oaths of office, as well as to judicial oaths, in all countries. The act 1st and 2nd Victoria destroyed all the argument of Sir F. Thesiger upon this point, since it included "all cases," and expressly mentioned "on appointment to any office or employment." The 30th Charles II. made no mention of the Holy Evangelists, and the 1st William and Mary abrogated the oaths required by the acts of Elizabeth and James. He purposely avoided the question respecting the oath of abjuration.

Mr. S. WORTLEY should vote against the amendment, on the ground that, according to the practice of Parliament and the information contained in the journals, all the oaths should be combined; as it must be inferred from what had been stated by Baron de Rothschild that he was not of the Christian persuasion, there was a manifest absurdity in allowing him to take two of the oaths when it was known that at the next step the door must be shut upon him.

The motion of Sir R. Inglis having been by consent negatived, a division took place upon Mr. Hume's amendment, which was carried by 113 against 59.

It being then too late to administer the oaths, the matter stood over until Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

THE CEYLON COMMITTEE.

The third Report of the Select Committee on the Ceylon grievances, just presented to the House of Commons, produced a burst of indignation last night.

[The committee reported their regret that the House did not accede to their recommendation of a Royal Commission; they also regret that they are still unable to make a full report on some of the various matters referred to them. They are of opinion that "the serious attention of her Majesty's Government should be called to the evidence taken;" and they "recommend that a Royal Commission should be appointed to proceed to Ceylon, to ascertain what changes may be necessary for the better government of that colony, unless some step should be forthwith taken by the Government, which may obviate the necessity of further investigation."]

Mr. BAILLIE declared the report to be the most singular, inconsistent, and extraordinary document that had ever emanated from a committee of the House. He disclaimed all responsibility for it.

Mr. HUME, from independent sources of information, characterised the evidence. It was so damning with respect to the conduct of Lord Torrington as a man, as a governor, and as a gentleman, that, if he were brought before a court-martial to-morrow, he would not be allowed to hold her Majesty's commission for a day. The Government had thrown its shield over him, and the committee had refused to lay the evidence before the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE was not surprised at these strong expressions; the proceedings of the committee were of such a nature that they must form the subject of future discussion.

Mr. HAWES said, that it was his duty to submit the evidence to the Secretary of State; copies of it had been sent. Mr. WILSON PATTEN declared this course to be against the rules of the House, and appealed to the Speaker. The SPEAKER affirmed this view. All that the committee could do was to report the evidence to the House; and the evidence so reported might, with the approbation of the House, go to the Government; they could not themselves order the evidence to be presented to her Majesty's Government.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

Subsequently, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates.

On the vote of £37,698 for Nonconforming and other ministers, Ireland,

Mr. SCULLY rose to call the attention of the House to the case of the Rev. Mr. Dill, Presbyterian minister at Clonmel. The case was one in which a great injustice had been done to a poor clergyman, arising from the withdrawal of the *Regium Donum*

through the acts of Mr. Mathews, a clerk in the Castle at Dublin, who had since absconded. Mr. Dill had complied with all the conditions legally required of Presbyterian ministers before receiving the *Regium Donum*—but, supposing he had not, the only thing Government was entitled to do was, to withhold his salary for the following year, not to stop payment of the grant, as had been done, in the middle of the year in which his alleged refusal to comply with the conditions occurred. The real cause of the withdrawal of the grant was to be traced to personal animosity on the part of Duncan Chisholm, the clerk, called forth in consequence of some inquiries which Mr. Dill had thought it his duty to make into the character of that individual. He hoped the Government would no longer continue to sanction the proceedings of an absconded clerk, and that, on a consideration of all the circumstances, they would consent to pay Mr. Dill all the arrears of which he had been deprived [hear, hear].

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said the hon. gentleman had spoken as if everything had been done in this case by Mathews alone, to whom was entrusted the distribution of the *Regium Donum*, whereas what ever had been done was with the full sanction and approval of the Government. He would not allude to the case of Mathews, as it had really nothing to do with the present question. In 1848 the hon. member for Athlone (Mr. Keogh) brought this subject before the House, and he (Sir W. Somerville) stated then that whenever Mr. Dill chose to do what every other Presbyterian clergyman in Ireland did, viz., furnish the Government with returns on certain matters respecting which they required information, the money would be paid. He thought the Government had a perfect right to require from all the gentlemen who received the *Regium Donum* such information as they thought it necessary to have respecting their congregations; and he repeated that whenever Mr. Dill chose to comply with that condition the money would be paid to him, but not till then [hear].

Mr. OSBORNE thought it a gratifying circumstance to see the Roman Catholic member for Tipperary so ably advocating the claims of a persecuted Presbyterian minister [hear, hear]. He knew something of Mr. Dill, and could say that a more honourable or honest minister did not exist, or one who had done more to draw close the bonds of union between his Roman Catholic and Protestant fellow-countrymen [hear]. This Mathews, or Chisholm, had a personal antipathy to Mr. Dill. An action was brought by him against Mr. Dill, but Mathews was cast on that occasion. Being, however, all-powerful with the Government, he contrived to get up a case against Mr. Dill, and succeeded in getting payment of his arrears stopped [hear, hear]. What he rose chiefly to say, however, was, that he objected to paying year after year £37,000 for a second established church in Ireland. He believed that the payment of this *Regium Donum* was a great bar in the way of an effectual reform of the Irish Church [hear, hear].

Mr. REYNOLDS came down to the House resolved to oppose this vote, and the statement made by his hon. friend (Mr. Scully) confirmed him more and more in that resolution. He was an advocate for the voluntary system, and he complained that nearly £1,000,000 should be paid annually for the support of the Established Church in Ireland, and £37,000 for the ministers of the Presbyterian denomination. With respect to Chisholm, or Mathews, it was said that the broad Atlantic now divided him from the Castle of Dublin; but, if not, he thought a reward should without delay be offered for the apprehension of the hypocritical villain [hear]. He believed, that were it not for the corrupting influence of this vote, there would not be a more independent body of men than the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. But they were converted into a body of ecclesiastical and political spies; at one time betraying those with whom they were in communion, and at another time betraying and embarrassing the Government, who were their paymasters. There were 500 Presbyterian clergymen by whom this £37,000 was received—the Presbyterians consisting of a body of 700,000 persons—so that the sum thus paid to their clergy would not amount to quite 5d. a-head on the Presbyterian population. He was anxious to dissolve the partnership at present existing between those 500 Presbyterian clergymen and the Government. He should, therefore, oppose the grant altogether.

Mr. ANSTET observed that no petition had been presented in the name of the Presbyterians of Ireland in opposition to this annual grant; he therefore inferred that it was the desire of that body that the grant should not be withdrawn for the present. With this impression, he considered it the duty of the committee to support the vote.

Mr. SADLER complained that the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland should have treated the case of Mr. George Mathews, or, as he was called, Duncan Chisholm, as being of too trifling a nature to engage the attention of the committee. Mr. Mathews had always conducted the correspondence on the part of the Government with the Presbyterians of Ireland until the case of the Rev. Mr. Dill occurred. Since then the Secretary and Under-Secretary for Ireland had interested themselves in the matter. For several years previous to 1847, Mr. Dill furnished the return which, in that year, was objected to by Duncan Chisholm, and on

those returns Mr. Dill had been regularly paid his portion of the *Regium Donum* up to that year. The first quarter's money for 1847 was also paid, but since that time he had not received anything. Since that year Mr. Dill had continued to furnish information to the Government, in strict compliance with the Parliamentary form. The conduct of that gentleman had been approved by the great Presbyterian Assembly at Belfast; but the right hon. gentleman (Sir W. Somerville) had said that he could meet the public expression of that great assembly by a resolution which had been passed by some provincial synod in which the conduct of Mr. Dill was condemned. He challenged the right hon. gentleman to produce any such resolution. If it existed he had no doubt it would be found to be the petty movement of some hole-and-corner meeting held by the creatures of Duncan Chisholm.

Mr. HUME said that in 1847 Mr. George Mathews was examined before a committee of the House of Commons upon the subject of public charities in the city of Dublin; and it appeared to him (Mr. Hume) that that gentleman answered the questions put to him in a very clear and distinct manner, and he (Mr. Hume) believed that the hostility which had been manifested against Mr. Mathews by the Presbyterian clergy was in consequence of that person having opposed himself to the constant inroads which those rev. gentlemen were making on the Treasury in their efforts to get the *Regium Donum* increased. As far as the vote itself was concerned, he (Mr. Hume) considered it to be wrong in policy. It made its recipients the tools of the Government. From 1690, when the endowment was first made, to the year 1803, the sum was equally divided among all the Presbyterian congregations. A remonstrance was then made that by reason of the congregations greatly differing from one another in numbers, the distribution was, in effect, very unequal. The Government then divided the congregations into three classes. To the first £100 was assigned; to the second, £75; and to the third, £50. Subsequently to that arrangement the Presbyterian clergy became uneasy and wanted more money. A negotiation at length took place with the Government, when it was finally determined that the payments to the different congregations should be equalized. However, in the end it was settled that all incomes of £100 or £50 on falling in should cease, and that, for the future, the payment to each clergyman should be £75. And he would put it to the House whether the Government were not warranted in checking the gradual increase which had been going on. If, then, the necessary certificate was produced there was nothing to prevent Mr. Dill's receiving his stipend. He thought, however, that the Protestants in Ireland were able to pay their own clergy.

Mr. BRIGHT agreed in all that had been said as to the improper nature of this grant. It was the worst mode of paying the clergy that could be conceived. It made them most dependent on the Government, and deterred the congregations from being so liberal as they would otherwise be in their subscriptions, besides causing dissensions between the clergy and the Government, who provided this fund. At present, the vote was capable of unlimited expansion, and he should therefore be satisfied if the evil were not to go further; but he thought the grant might be altogether got rid of by gradual reduction, and if his hon. friend the Lord Mayor of Dublin would withdraw his opposition to the entire vote, he (Mr. Bright) would move that the grant be reduced at once by £5,000, so as to make it £32,000 instead of £37,000, the amount proposed in the estimates.

Mr. REYNOLDS said, any recommendation of his hon. friend the member for Manchester would have weight with him, but in this instance it was contrary to his conviction, and he therefore could not adopt it. If, however, his hon. friend would support him in voting against the grant, and his motion was lost, he would then vote with his hon. friend on his amendment [a laugh].

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, he had always opposed these grants out of the state funds to religious bodies, and in consequence of that opposition he had had communications with the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, in which they stated that the ground on which they claimed this grant was, that they themselves were required to pay for the support of the Established Church [hear]. But, notwithstanding his opposition to this grant, he did not believe that it prevented the Presbyterians from identifying themselves with the interests of the people generally, and never were they more identified with them than at that moment. There were many old clergymen who had no other support than this grant, and it would be a great injustice to withdraw it at once from its present recipients. He would suggest, therefore, to the hon. gentleman (the Lord Mayor of Dublin) that he should accede to the recommendation of the hon. member for Manchester, and, instead of voting for the abolition of the grant at once, should proceed to attain that end by a gradual reduction.

In answer to a question from Mr. Bright,

The CHAIRMAN said, that if the hon. member moved the amendment which he had suggested, it would be put at once before taking the sense of the House on the vote itself.

Mr. BRIGHT then moved that the vote be reduced by £5,000, and the committee divided; the numbers were—for Mr. Bright's amendment, 45; against it, 108; majority, 63.

Mr. REYNOLDS then declared his intention to divide the committee on the vote. The committee divided; and the numbers were—for the vote, 123; against it, 27; majority, 96.

The next vote was £0,790 for charitable allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland. Mr. REYNOLDS objected to the item of £216 18s. 6d. for

the minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Ringsend, and moved that the vote be reduced by that sum. The committee divided; the numbers were—for the amendment, 24; against it, 123; majority, 99.

The vote was then agreed to.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. HENRY BERKELEY made a vivacious and entertaining attack on the vote for the charge of the Volunteer Corps. He contended that the Yeomanry have for years past been insubordinate and useless, and at the present moment claim for themselves the distinction of being disobedient and dangerous. Mr. FOX MAULN undertook their defence; and received the assistance of Colonel RIND, Mr. BASS, and others. The vote was affirmed, by 147 to 25.

On the vote of £731,206, for half-pay and retirement to officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, on Monday,

Mr. HUME wished to know how far the recommendations of the committee of 1848 on the navy estimates were to be carried out with regard to the admirals? The committee stated that there were 150 admirals, and recommended that they should be reduced to 100; and everybody must see that so long as a deadweight like this lay on the department relief from a heavy expenditure was impossible. He knew that a great many of the admirals were superannuated officers; but there was a far larger proportion than ought to be. What use had we for 150 admirals, when not more than 12 or 13 were employed? [hear, hear.] He would move that the vote for the admirals be reduced by £3,000.

Sir F. BARING opposed the amendment. It might be all very well for the hon. member for Montrose to take away the amount he proposed to cut off if he could scratch off the admirals with the same facility; but he could not suppose the hon. gentleman was serious in proposing to take away the half-pay of any of those officers. He had referred to the recommendation of the committee, but the hon. gentleman must be aware that that recommendation was carried only by a majority of one, and that the chairman, who had made a different proposition, was not permitted to vote. The real point which they ought to have in view was to keep the service efficient; and, under all the circumstances, he thought it would be unwise to make any alteration in the present arrangement.

Captain PELHAM agreed that the reduction of the half-pay list would be virtually a breach of faith, at the same time he considered there were means of reducing the naval expenditure without weakening the efficiency of the service. Great reductions had already been effected in the dockyards, and he believed more might be accomplished in that way. Less persons, also, might be employed in the navy.

Mr. CODDEN remarked that one chargemate against the House of Commons was, that it had an aristocratic tendency, and that in its measures of retrenchment the effort was mainly to cut down the weaker portions of the public service. The present occasion afforded an opportunity to test the truth of this accusation. The report of the committee recommended that the number of admirals should be gradually reduced from 150 to 100, not by the dismissal of any of its number, but by refraining to promote officers to that rank except in the proportion of one on the death of every three. Although it was stated by the committee that the public service only gave employment to 14 admirals, yet they were content to recommend the continuance of 100. The shipwrights had been dismissed without hesitation; the country would now see whether the House was equally ready to reduce the number of admirals. They should not create offices for the sake of promoting individuals, but regulate promotions according to the requirements of the public service. He should vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Montrose.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM spoke in support of the reduction proposed by the committee; and, after some further discussion, the amendment was rejected by 128 to 72.

On a subsequent vote—which included a large sum for rum—Colonel SIBTHORP said, that if the hon. member the Lord Mayor of Dublin brought forward a motion for the use of Irish whisky in the navy, he would support him; but he did not understand why hon. gentlemen—such as the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the hon. member for Roscommon—should sit at that side of the House, while they so often complained of the conduct of the Government, to whom they nevertheless gave their support.

Mr. REYNOLDS said, that although he complained of the Government on such matters, he was not aware that a different policy was pursued by the other side of the House. He adopted a choice of evils, and he thought the lesser evil to be on his side. But if the gallant colonel would form an administration, and would take Ireland under his protection, he would join him, and give him his full support. (Here much laughter was caused by Col. Sibthorp crossing the House, and sitting for a moment just under Mr. Reynolds, to whom he made an observation.)

£5,250 was proposed to defray the expense of erecting a monument to the late Sir Robert Peel in Westminster Abbey. Lord J. MANNERS said he believed there was a general impression out of doors, that no more monuments ought to be erected in Westminster Abbey, and he hoped the subject would receive the consideration of the Government. Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no other place where the monument could be placed with propriety. The vote was then agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMISSION TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Sir G.

GREY informed Mr. Hume, on Thursday, that in lately transmitting a return moved for by that member, the Dean of St. Paul's states that the money taken of the public by the Vergers of St. Paul's is not paid to the Dean and Chapter, and does not pass their yearly audits. The Chapter, however, has been endeavouring to put the matter on a more satisfactory footing; but it appears that the control now exercised by the Ecclesiastical Commission throws a difficulty in the way of a provision for the Vergers in lieu of the tax levied on the public. Sir George had learned that the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that they are not authorized to sanction the plan proposed by the Dean. Perhaps an alteration of the law may be necessary. He would communicate further with the Dean and with the Commissioners, in hopes that some arrangement may be made.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—On Friday, Col. SIBTHORP drew from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL an explanation of his conduct in refusing to sign the application for an injunction to stay the erection of the proposed buildings in Hyde Park. Certain persons have obtained the opinions of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Rolt, and Mr. Cairns, that the buildings are illegal, and have applied for the usual signature of the Attorney-General in formal sanction of the application, which he has refused. Sir John stated that he had taken his course on his own motion and responsibility, and there is no shadow of doubt on the propriety of that course. The signature of the Attorney-General is never given as a mere matter of form; it is always discretionary. There is not the slightest doubt that the Crown and the Woods and Forests, acting in co-operation, do possess the power of erecting any buildings in Hyde Park—witness the barracks, the various waterworks, and the cottage built by George the Fourth. The general public, so far as recreation in the parks goes, are admitted by the grace and at the pleasure of the Crown; they have no legal right in the enjoyment of those parks, and the free access to them depends solely on the Royal pleasure. Colonel SIBTHORP, on Monday, moved that an address be presented to the Crown, praying her Majesty to instruct the Attorney-General to give his signature to the application for an injunction to restrain the erection of any buildings in Hyde Park for the intended Industrial Exhibition of 1851. After a few words from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a division was called for, and the gallery cleared, but the gallant colonel consented not to press his motion, which was then put and negatived without coming to a vote.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—On Monday morning, the House of Commons went into committee to consider the royal message respecting the preparation of Marlborough House, and its settlement upon the Prince of Wales during the joint lives of the Prince and her Majesty. Mr. HUME objected to making a provision nine years beforehand for the residence of a royal prince. Lord J. RUSSELL explained that Marlborough House being Crown property, was by her Majesty graciously offered as a temporary locale for the Vernon Gallery of paintings, and the settlement upon the Prince of Wales was now asked for, in order to enter a timely caveat against any claim that might hereafter be urged upon a plea of usage in favour of retaining the pictures in that edifice when it came to be wanted for the establishment of the heir apparent. Mr. BRIGHT thought that the present debate was sufficient to indicate that Marlborough House was merely loaned to the gallery, without hampering the legislature with a settlement. Mr. TRELAUNY was convinced that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, if properly administered, would suffice to render the Prince of Wales independent of any Parliamentary grant or settlement. Notwithstanding an assurance from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER that no establishment was yet thought of, and no grant of money asked for in consequence of this royal message, the opposition was urged for some time, after which the committee divided on the question that the chairman should report progress. The numbers were: Noes, 68; Ayes, 46—22.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the order for taking into consideration the Commons' amendments to the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was discharged, and the bill is, therefore, shelved for the present session.

TO-MORROW, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will propose that the House of Commons agree to the Lords' amendments to the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—On Monday, a petition, complaining of unfair treatment, and inquiry into the management of the National Land Company, was presented by Mr. BROWNE. Mr. F. O'CONNOR indignantly disclaimed the imputation conveyed in this document, which had emanated, he declared, from a body of "ruffians" who had thus testified their gratitude for his own sacrifice of time, trouble, and £8,000 of money.

VISIT OF PARISIAN EXCURSIONISTS.—On Saturday evening a special train started from Paris by the Northern of France Railway, conveying a large number of holiday folk, most of whom were bound for this metropolis. Steamboats belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company were in readiness at Calais, for the transit of the visitors to the English shores. At Dover a special train was in waiting to convey them, and on their arrival at the London-bridge terminus they were met by a large number of their friends and relatives resident here, headed by M. Hind, of the Sablonière and Provence Hotels,

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT BRISTOL.

A disaster similar to that of the "Cricket" steamboat in the Thames has occurred at Bristol. The "Red Rover," an iron steam-boat of small dimensions, plied for short distances at Bristol; she was new to that port, but is said to be an old Waterford boat. About half-past eight o'clock on Monday night, she landed her passengers at Hotwell's Wharf, and immediately received another cargo. When about fifty persons had got on board, and others were following, the boiler exploded; the vessel was torn to pieces, and a great number of passengers were killed, mangled, or thrown into the water. Fortunately, there were numbers of wherries near the place, and the people in the water were speedily picked up. Ten were already dead—the engineer of the vessel, six other men, and three children. The wounded were reported to be eighteen in number: many received fractures of their limbs, others were badly scalded.

Two of the wounded people have since died, and others are in danger. An inquest was early begun; but after hearing some witnesses, the coroner adjourned the inquiry, in order that the excitement might abate and calmer evidence be secured. On Thursday a great many witnesses were examined. Some described the disaster; others attempted to account for it. The testimony on the cause of the explosion was very contradictory. Some said the safety-valve was in a proper state, others that a greater pressure was put on it just previously to the accident. On the 10th May, the boiler was taken out to be repaired; it then appeared to one man to have been made safe, having been strengthened with stays. Samuel Bowden had intended on Monday night to go on board the boat; but he refrained, because it was crowded, and because the sound of the whistle showed that the steam-pressure was unsafe. There was no steam escaping from the safety-valve. He induced several persons not to go on board. The boiler was rather small compared with the size of the engines. Mr. James Rawlins said, the boiler was recently thoroughly repaired, and its strength properly tested. The engineer of the boat had been a blacksmith. Nicholas, a boiler-maker, had inspected the boiler before it was last patched up: it was in a very bad state; he declared that it could not be repaired to be safe; but his son, despite his remonstrances, had repaired it: this very man lost his life by the explosion. Nicholas ascribed the disaster to the thinness of the boiler-plates, and the insufficient number of stays: the boiler had always leaked, sometimes putting the fire out. A number of witnesses then expressed a belief that the boiler was safe; but one had refused to buy the boat because he thought it unsafe. The jury viewed the remains of the boiler: it appeared to have been a dilapidated article previous to the explosion. After a lengthened investigation they returned a verdict declaring that "the boiler at the time was not fit for use."

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—FLOATING OF THE FOURTH AND LAST TUBE.—The interesting operation of floating the fourth and last tube of the gigantic Britannia tubular bridge being fixed for Thursday morning, crowds of persons, some in vehicles and others on foot, were early on the road to the scene of action. The operation was effected in a manner similar to that on the three previous occasions, with the exception that the speed was much reduced. The tide, also, was lower, being about 17 feet instead of 18½, which circumstance, it is said, facilitated the operation, the current not being so strong. On the occasion of the pontoons floating away from the tube on the receding of the tide, one of the guide lines, by some mishap, was brought to bear very violently against a strong timber platform, situated on the Carnarvon shore, and tearing up a portion of the platform, threw the fragments into the air. The raising of the tube to its proper height will commence in six or seven days, and the operation is expected to be completed in about three weeks. The floating operation was under the direction of Mr. R. Stephenson, C.E. The boats were under the command of Captain Claxton, and about eight or nine hundred men were engaged in work. The gentlemen on the tube were Mr. Robert Stephenson, C.E., Mr. Edwin Clark, C.E., Mr. Bidder, C.E., Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Mr. Borthwick, C.E., and Captain Claxton, R.N.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR R. PEEL.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen, chiefly members of Parliament, promoters of the working men's testimonial to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, was held at 454, Strand, on Saturday, Joseph Hume, M.P., in the chair, supported by Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and other gentlemen. It was agreed that, in accordance with the very numerous applications and requests from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, the movement should be as soon as possible centralized; and that, with this view, a public meeting should be called for an early day in August to appoint a central committee to take charge of the extensive operations which are immediately contemplated under responsible and accredited authority.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It has been decided by the committee to try the effect of lowering the roof of the new House of Commons. Mr. Barry has undertaken to have a temporary inner roof of light timber erected, the cost of which will not exceed one hundred pounds; and when this alteration shall be made, it is proposed to test the acoustic properties of the chamber in another sitting before the end of the session.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO CROP.—The panic raised by the reported failures at Galway, Kerry, and Limerick, is gradually subsiding, it being now generally believed that even in those localities the blight is but partial, while from all quarters, north, east, and south, the reports are still most favourable. Throughout the whole province of Ulster the reports of the state of the crops are uniformly satisfactory, and there is not a solitary complaint of the appearance of the potato disease. The alarm is not altogether allayed in Limerick, where there is too much reason to suppose that the crop has received serious damage.

PROTECTION AT A DISCOUNT.—The intelligent Quaker, whose notes on the state of Ireland occasionally appear in the *Northern Whig*, has just taken a tour through Ulster:—"In all the districts," he says, "through which I travelled, and among all the persons with whom I conversed, I met with none who sought for protective duties on corn as a remedy for existing distress. Most certainly the farmers and traders that I met in the north of Ireland do not wish to fall back on the corn laws."

THE MAYO ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for Mayo took place on Thursday, under circumstances without recent parallel for excitement. Mr. Ouseley Higgins was proposed by the Honourable Frederick Cavendish, proprietor of the *Mayo Telegraph*; Mr. Isaac Butt, by Colonel Knox Gore; and Sir Richard O'Donnell, by a Roman Catholic priest. The chances were equally balanced. A large force of Constabulary had been concentrated on the occasion, and two detachments of regular soldiers had been brought near to the town. The polling took place on Friday and Saturday—Sir R. O'Donnell having meanwhile withdrawn. At the close of the poll on Saturday evening the numbers stood as follows:—

Higgins..... 140
Butt 94

Majority for Higgins.... 46

Thus the contest was virtually over, although the polling booths would be kept open for Monday.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—The Rev. S. G. OSBORNS has concluded his letters in the *Times*, on the state of the Western districts of Ireland. In his last letter, after describing the manner in which thousands die, and tens of thousands emigrate, he remarks:—"There is one curious problem yet to be solved—where the next race of men in these districts is to come from. There are very few professedly able-bodied males in the workhouses; except on great works you see scarcely any anywhere. Numbers died by famine, by fever, and by cholera. The recent report of the Emigration Commissioners states that emigrants from Ireland to the colonies and the United States, has averaged, in the last three years, 200,000 per annum! There is no great decrease in the numbers now going. I have it from good authority that vast numbers only wait this harvest themselves to go. Again, it is known that vast sums are yearly sent from friends gone to pay the passage out of relatives left behind. Marriages are very rare. A comparison of the number of farms in Ireland, in Captain Larcom's able statistical report for 1848 with that of the previous year, shows a reduction in every class except those above thirty acres. In those from one to five acres, of 24,147; from five to fifteen, of 28,379; from fifteen to twenty, of 4,274; while above thirty acres, there is an increase of 3,670 now. The small farmers were, in fact, the labourers of the country. They are gone. I own I anticipate there will be as much difficulty in supplying their place as in turning the tens of thousands of profitless women in the workhouses to either home or foreign account."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 31, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the General Board of Health Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Carlisle.

On the motion of Lord LANSDOWNE, an address to the Crown, in answer to Her Majesty's message, expressing a wish to secure Marlborough House for the Prince of Wales, was unanimously adopted.

Several bills on the table were then advanced a stage, after which the House adjourned.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

In the House of Commons at noon, Sir R. Peel took the oaths and his seat for Tamworth. The hon. baronet was introduced by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Cardwell.

Baron Rothschild shortly afterwards came up to the table between Mr. Page Wood and Mr. J. A. Smith, and the Speaker having read the resolution voted on the previous day, directed the clerk to administer the ordinary oaths upon the Old Testament.

An excited silence prevailed throughout the crowded house while the clerk read and Baron Rothschild repeated in very deliberate and audible tones the terms of the two oaths of allegiance and supremacy, covering his head for a moment, according to the Jewish ceremonial, at the end of each while performing the confirmatory act by touching with his lips the Hebrew Scriptures.

The oath of abjuration was in like manner repeated down to the last few words, "On the true faith of a Christian." Here the hon. member paused and said, "I omit these words as not binding on my conscience." After completing the oath as he had done the previous affirmations, the baron was bidden by many members to take his seat, but receiving instructions from the Speaker that he should withdraw, retired to the bar of the house.

Mr. HUME submitted that as the member for London had fully complied with the requisite formalities, as ruled

by the previous day's resolution, he had a right to take his seat at once.

The SPEAKER observed that he had heard Baron Rothschild decline to repeat certain words in one of the oaths, and he could not therefore be admitted to the rights of membership until the house had decided the point.

Sir F. THESIGER then moved, without offering any arguments, that a new writ should issue for the city of London, which was seconded by Sir R. INGLIS.

Mr. PAGE WOOD showed, from various statutes, that the omission or total refusal to take the oath of abjuration did not vacate the member's seat in Parliament. Negatively, therefore, no cause existed why a new writ should issue. But he proceeded to argue the case positively, that the oaths had that day been taken by the member for London in such legal and sufficient form as to entitle him to take his seat. The omitted words referred not to what was sworn to, but what was sworn by; they did not declare the faith, but confirm the adjuration of the deponent. And the decision of the House, that every member should be sworn according to the form most binding on his conscience, governed this clause, and was sufficient to justify its omission. This conclusion the hon. member supported at much length, arguing that the contrary opinion involved the absurdity of declaring the objector a Popish recusant convict. He also corroborated his argument by the precedent set in the admission of Mr. Pease, of which the technical proceedings had only been ascertained during the present session, the journals of the House for that year having been destroyed when the House of Commons was burnt in 1834. It was now, however, proved that the terms of the abjuration oath were altered throughout for the benefit of Mr. Pease, to a much greater extent than was now required by Baron Rothschild, and a wider liberty was accorded to the Quaker than was sought to be obtained by the Jew. After having admitted the principle, and conceded the point, that a member though not a Christian might take the oaths, a narrow technicality was now pleaded as a cause why their previous resolution should be of non-effect. The hon. member concluded by moving an amendment declaring that the seat for the City of London was full.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted the principle, and declared his own wish, that Baron Rothschild and his brother religionists should be admissible to sit in the Legislature. But judicially considering a case which turned altogether upon points of law, he had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that the oath of abjuration could not be said to be taken, as the statute required that it should be taken, if those words were omitted to which Baron Rothschild had objected. They formed a vital part of the oath, and by leaving them out its whole tenor would be vitiated. The act in which the words were inserted was clearly an enacting statute, definite, and precise in its terms, and not to be dispensed with upon inferential grounds. He reminded the House that in the case of Mr. Pease, on which so much stress was laid, great doubts prevailed as to the correctness of the course adopted; inasmuch that an act was subsequently introduced and passed for confirming the resolution adopted by the Commons. It might be true that the abjuration oath was now useless, since it abjured Pretenders, who were not now in existence; but so long as the act remained on the statute-book it must be observed. The House might justly demand its repeal, but could not, upon their single authority, declare its inutility, or omit its observance. For the sake of the House itself, it was of the utmost importance that one branch of the Legislature should not usurp the powers exercised by all those in conjunction. He apprehended great danger from the precedent they would set if they allowed the words to be omitted. The strict interpretation of the act being once violated, there was no clause or section of the oaths which might not, under the sanction of that example, be hereafter altered or retrenched.

A legal discussion was then carried on between Mr. P. WOOD, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Mr. V. SMITH, as to the degree in which certain statutes should be considered still in force, or had been repealed by subsequent acts.

Sir G. GREY distinguished between the amendment declaring the seat for London to be full, for which he could not vote, and the resolution ordering a new writ to issue. His impression was that the seat was not vacant.

Sir F. THESIGER explained that he had moved for the writ, believing that the omission under the term used by Baron Rothschild of the particular words was tantamount to a refusal to pronounce them.

Mr. P. WOOD, interposing in the name of the Baron, said that the omission might be so accepted.

An irregular and stormy discussion, as on previous occasions, ensued, relative to the propriety of adjourning the debate. Several motions to that effect were made, but successively withdrawn, and the House divided upon Mr. Wood's amendment:—

Ayes 117
Noes 221

Majority 104

Lord J. RUSSELL, observing upon the delicacy of the question that was now left for decision, recommended the House to take an interval for reflection before pronouncing the seat of the Baron Rothschild absolutely vacated. He moved the adjournment of the debate to Thursday.

Mr. HUME, and other members, objected to allow the vote touching the vacancy of the seat, and the issue of a new writ for London, to remain so long in suspense.

A warm controversy upon this point was closed by the surrender of Sir F. Thesiger's resolution, which was put and negatived without a division.

An understanding was afterwards come to, that the Government would propose a series of resolutions calculated to suit the existing phase of the question; and the House, at twenty minutes past four, adjourned until half-past six.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY VOTES BILL.

At half-past six the House re-assembled, when, on the order for the consideration of the Lords' amendments of the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the first question upon these amendments was as to the alteration made in the amount of rating, from £8 to £15, which would reduce the number of electors from 261,000 to 144,000. This appeared

to him a very serious alteration, and he proposed to substitute £12 for £15, which would give 172,000 electors. Another alteration, to which he attached greater importance, affected the principle of the bill, which instead of requiring a claim for registration, had proposed that the rate-book should be a self-acting register. He moved to disagree with that alteration altogether. The other amendments he did not object to.

Mr. GASKELL supported the amendments of the Lords, and moved that the amount be £15 instead of £12. Several Irish members approved of the course proposed by Lord J. Russell, and Mr. BRIGHT, with much vivacity, attacked the first Minister, whom he accused of undue deference to the other House.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended himself with animation, and charged Mr. Bright in turn with apparently desiring one absolute democratic assembly, suffering no barrier to its will, and no opposition to its decrees, to which all estates and constituted bodies were to bow. In the present case the bill was a practical good, and if, as altered, it did not content the people of Ireland, it would not prevent a further extension of the franchise.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the course of some observations upon the measure, charged the Lord President of the Council in the other House with giving the bill a stab in the back. Sir G. GREY defended Lord Lansdowne, whose conduct with reference to this bill, he said, had been misrepresented.

A division was then taken upon the first proposition upon the rating qualification. The numbers appeared,

For the £12 qualification . . . 213

For the £15 qualification . . . 91—122

The House divided again, upon the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, for restoring the self-acting registration clauses:—

For restoring the clauses . . . 179

Against . . . 109—70

The unopposed amendments were read and agreed to, and the bill referred back to the Upper House.

The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The report upon the Queen's Message relative to the settlement of Marlborough House upon the Prince of Wales, was brought up and discussed for some time, and a division called upon a motion made by Mr. HUME for negativing the report. The motion was negatived by a majority of 42; the numbers being 81 to 39. The report was then agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Upon the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Lambeth, in the place of Mr. C. Pearson.

The remaining orders on the paper were then gone through, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the National Assembly, on Monday, the budget of expenditure for 1851 was voted by a majority of 398 to 155.

INDIA.—The express in anticipation of the overland mail has arrived, bringing intelligence from Bombay to June 26. The only important intelligence is the certain retirement of Sir C. Napier. He takes final leave of India in October. No authentic accounts as to the name of his successor have yet been promulgated. Sir W. Gomm is expected to take charge of the Bombay army in November.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Hamburg intelligence of the 27th states, that the Danish General had offered a truce of three days to General Willisen; which, however, he had refused. The Danish troops had previously advanced within a few miles of the Eider, to Cropp. It is said that the Schleswig-Holstein army still numbers some 25,000 picked men. Respecting the battle of Idstedt, one of the Hamburg papers says:—"The loss on both sides is very great. Several officers, on a rough calculation, estimate it at above 10,000 men. Four guns fell into the hands of the Danes, and four of the Danish field-pieces were driven into a morass and spiked by the Schleswig-Holsteiners. One regiment of Danish Hussars is said to have suffered a great loss from the grape shot of the artillery." A letter from Eckernförde, dated July 26, 11 a.m., says:—"The Danes are in full march upon us from the West, and are already in the immediate neighbourhood. They are expected to enter the town in a short time. I shall of course leave for the South before their entrance. I am glad to be able to inform you that our fortifications have been blown up, and of the sixteen guns employed in arming our batteries two have been removed to Friedrichsøer, and the remainder, for want of horses, &c., have been obliged to be abandoned, but they have been spiked and otherwise rendered useless. A Danish war steamer has been reconnoitring the "Gedon," which, as is well known, has for some time been manned by the Prussians, and on learning this fact the steamer left us."

FOOL-CATCHING.—A correspondent says, "A very large number of letters have lately passed through the Dead Letter-office, each containing a shilling's worth of stamps, addressed to a person who called himself a professor, and who, for some reason or other, was not at when the letters arrived for him. These letters were addressed to the professor in consequence of his advertising that he would, for a shilling, "give plain directions to enable ladies and gentlemen to win, by a simple but captivating and entrancing process, the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire." From the handwriting of these letters, it was evident that they came from old, middle-aged, and young persons of both sexes, in every rank and station of life. Such a fact as this enables an estimate to be formed of the almost marvellous extent of human credulity in this enlightened age and country."

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, July 24.

We are this week in possession of a large supply of foreign oats, wheat, and barley; this, with the very fine weather now prevailing for the crops, causes our trade to be inanimate. Prices without alteration.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,160 qrs.; Foreign, 15,660 qrs. Barley—English, 10; Foreign, 7,110 qrs. Oats—English, 440 qrs.; Foreign, 32,420 qrs. Flour—English, 2,480 Foreign, 1,970 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. D.," Cirencester, does not seem to admit that other opinions than those held by him on the Sabbath question can be held conscientiously. Under such circumstances, does he imagine that any remonstrance of his can avail with those who differ from him?

The Memorial to the Queen, a copy of which has been sent us, does not appear to us to require publication. We could insert hundreds such.

The letter to the Author of "The British Churches," &c., has been received and read, and will be pondered by him; but, plainly, it would be out of place to submit it to the public.

"A City Missionary." This paper does not interfere in matters of theological opinion.

"A British Teacher." Benevolence is often capricious, but the public rebuke of its caprices is not always wise.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE session is fast ebbing, and every day projected measures, that were floating buoyantly but a week or two back, are being left high and dry until the return of the legislative tide next year. Of course, when everything induces haste, accidents are sure to happen to produce delay, and accidents arising out of the very haste which sought to avoid it. Thus, Lord John Russell, foreseeing some opposition to his bill for allowing Jews to sit in Parliament, and fearing that discussion would prolong a tedious and troublesome session, quietly announces his determination to let it drop. The electors of the City of London, who twice returned Baron Rothschild as their member, and who have patiently waited more than three long years, in hope that the obstacles to his taking his seat would be removed, do not take the matter quite so coolly as the Whig Premier—but, convening a meeting, they come to the decision, that they will wait the convenience of Government no longer, and instruct Baron Rothschild to proceed at once to the House of Commons and claim to take his seat. This the Baron does forthwith. He is introduced; and, upon having the customary oaths tendered to him to be sworn, he requests that he may be sworn upon the Old Testament only. Matters of privilege always have precedence—so, as soon as Mr. Rothschild, required to do so by the Speaker, had withdrawn, a discussion ensued whether he should be permitted to be sworn in the form which he considered most binding upon his conscience. A long debate on this point was adjourned, was then resumed, and decided in the Baron's favour. Yesterday he presented himself to the House and took the oaths, but instead of swearing, as the form of the last oath requires, "On the true faith of a Christian," he said, "No, that is not binding on my conscience," and putting on his hat he added, "So help me God." A motion was immediately made for a new writ, on the assumption that the seat had been vacated by a refusal to take the oath in the form prescribed. An amendment was offered to the effect that the seat was full, and a new debate was entered upon as to whether or not the oaths have been taken, as the law requires. Three days have thus been consumed, and for aught we can tell, three days more will have to be spent, in discussing a question which Lord John Russell to save time had ventured to throw overboard. Upon the general subject which this incident involves, we need not detain the reader by giving an opinion. We think it unquestionable that in law, as well as right, Baron Rothschild is, and has been from the period of his first election, fully entitled to all the privileges of a member of Parliament. We have treated the matter somewhat more at length in our first page, and we dismiss it now with a fervent, but not sanguine hope that the House of Commons will refuse to be dragged by Lord John Russell into a palpable inconsistency, and will confirm its first vote by a liberal interpretation of its meaning.

A bill for the prevention of Sunday trading in London, sent down by the Lords, has passed its second reading, but can scarcely be expected to

struggle into law. It is not easy to understand precisely the principle upon which it is framed. Our own view is, in brief, this:—The Legislature has sufficient ground to ordain, for the social good, one day in seven as a day of rest. But how is this object to be obtained?—By the closing of all public offices, not imperatively required to be kept open on the Sunday—by refusing its aid in the enforcement of any business engagements contracted for that day—and by protecting minors and apprentices from compulsory labour. The attempt to reach *individual will* is hopeless, or must, of necessity, be extremely partial. Religion must do that which law cannot reach. But certain tradesmen who cannot keep a conscience and their customers too, demand of law that it shall interfere to prevent men who have no conscience from getting their customers. We have no sympathy with such a request. If the Legislature is to be called in to protect men from all temporal loss, in consequence of their performance of a duty towards God, what becomes of Christian self-sacrifice, and where is the interference of the magistrate to end? Men who are resolved to "keep a conscience void of offence" will always suffer hardship, in some way, as the consequence of it. And that hardship constitutes, at once, a test of sincerity and a form of discipline. Spiritual evils are not to be cured, or even alleviated, by outward application. They are only driven beneath the surface, to show themselves anon in some more virulent form.

The prohibited Marriages Bill, as we had anticipated, has been withdrawn for the present session from the House of Lords; ecclesiastical exclusiveness having succeeded in obstructing its progress so far as to destroy the hope of passing it for the present. But the Lords are not the only parties with whom we have to quarrel on ecclesiastical affairs. The Commons are nearly as bad. The question of the Irish *Regium Donum* has followed hard upon that of the grant to poor Dissenting ministers. It was discussed, but not very effectively, being mixed up with the case of the Rev. Mr. Dill, whose share of the grant of the *Regium Donum* had been withdrawn through the acts of Mr. Mathews, a clerk in the Castle at Dublin, who had since absconded. Two votes were taken upon it—one for reducing the sum named in the estimates by £5,000—the other for disallowing the vote altogether. Both were, of course, negatived by a considerable majority.

There is but one out-door topic requiring notice—the Lambeth election. A concise statement of the facts relating to it will be found in another column. These we shall assume our readers to have made themselves acquainted with. The general result of them shapes itself to our mind thus. Here is one of the largest constituencies in the kingdom offering the seat at its disposal, not to the man whom it would prefer, but to the man who will pay all expenses connected with his election. The member goes in, consequently, after having paid for his seat, and will, of course, feel at liberty to use it as he likes. This is a disgrace which no popular borough ought to permit. Lambeth should feel humiliated, and undoubtedly Lambeth will yet have to repent of yielding to the motive which actuated its decision.

French news is still redolent of intrigue and party struggles. The President has once again discovered that by lending his name and influence to the arbitrary measures of the Assembly, he is not making them a whit more friendly to himself. At every fitting opportunity the majority show openly and undisguisedly that they are not his partisans, however much they may make use of him. A committee of permanence, to sit during the prorogation of the Assembly, has been appointed, the bulk of whom are notoriously at enmity with the President, and will consequently offer almost insuperable obstacles to a *coup d'état*. This incident affords additional evidence of the modicum of real power enjoyed by Louis Napoleon.

A desperate battle has been fought at Idsted in Schleswig between the Danes and the army of the Duchies, which terminated in the signal defeat of the latter, after great carnage on both sides. This result of the encounter is mainly attributed to the superior numbers and appointment of the Danish force. The *Times* and other journals seem to regard this contest as decisive of the issue of the campaign. The refractory Duchies, it is thought, will now submit to the authority of the King of Denmark. We fear, however, that the facts of the case will scarcely warrant so premature a conclusion. The Schleswig-Holstein army, although defeated, retreated in good order into Holstein; and, although the whole province of Schleswig may have fallen into the hands of the Danes, it is probable that their further advance will give rise to a second general engagement. One defeat is not likely to convince the Duchies of the hopelessness of further opposition, especially as they have still a large body of organized troops in the field. It remains to be seen what effect the news of this contest will produce throughout Northern Germany, where

the feeling of the people, and in some instances of the Government, is strongly in favour of the Duchies. Whatever may be the result of the campaign, it will afford a strong and decisive argument for the international policy which will be recommended by the Peace Congress shortly to assemble at Frankfort. That the people of Germany are tired of these barbarous appeals to physical force may be inferred from the large number of distinguished men in that country who have determined on giving that assembly the sanction of their names and influence.

THE POLITICAL VAN CLATTERCOP.

"My great-grandfather, by the mother's side," says Diedrich Knickerbocker, in his "History of New York"—and we quote the passage entire, although a long one, for the sake of the parallel we shall presently run—"Hermanns Van Clattercop, when employed to build the large stone church at Rotterdam, which stands about 300 yards to your left, after you turn off from the Boomkeys; and which is so conveniently constructed that all the zealous Christians of Rotterdam prefer sleeping through a sermon there to any other church in the city—my great-grandfather, I say, when employed to build that famous church, did in the first place send to Delft for a box of long pipes; then, having purchased a new spitting-box, and a hundred weight of the best Virginia, he sat himself down, and did nothing for the space of three months but smoke most laboriously. Then did he spend three months longer in trudging on foot, and voyaging in the trekshuit, from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, to Delft, to Haarlem, to Leyden, to the Hague, knocking his head, and breaking his pipe, against every church in his road. Then did he advance gradually nearer and nearer to Rotterdam, until he came in full sight of the identical spot whereon the church was to be built. Then did he spend three months longer in walking round it, and round it; contemplating it, first from one point of view, and then from another; now would he be paddled by it on the canal; now would he peep at it from a telescope on the other side of the Meuse; and now would he take a bird's-eye glance at it from the top of one of those gigantic windmills which protect the gates of the city. The good folks of the place were on the tip-toe of expectation and impatience; notwithstanding all the turmoil of my great-grandfather, not a symptom of a church was yet to be seen; they even began to fear it would never be brought into the world, but that its great projector would lie down and die in labour of the mighty plan he had conceived. At length, having occupied twelve good months in puffing and paddling and talking and walking; having travelled over all Holland, and even taken a peep into France and Germany; having smoked five hundred and ninety-nine pipes, and three hundredweight of the best Virginia tobacco; my great-grandfather gathered together all that knowing and industrious class of citizens, who prefer attending to anybody's business sooner than their own, and, having pulled off his coat and five pair of breeches, he advanced sturdily up, and laid the corner-stone of the church, in the presence of the whole multitude, just at the commencement of the thirteenth month."

We have cited this passage at length, because, in its very structure, as well as in the picture it presents, it is apter than any we have yet met with to shadow forth the proceedings—policy we cannot call it—of the Whig Cabinet. Hermanns Van Clattercop is the true prototype of Lord John Russell. From the commencement of his administration until now, its history may be summed up in three words—*going to do*. Politically, Lord John is a true Dutchman—he makes the mightiest of preparations for the homeliest of performances, and the only point in which the parallel fails, is that, oftener than not, he does nothing after all. He spends his twelvemonth in smoking, planning, contemplating, and talking, and then drops his undertaking altogether.

Lord John Russell's magnificent projects, like that of Van Clattercop, come before the public first of all in huge clouds of smoke. There seems to be no end of puffing. The ministerial pipes send forth, for an indefinite period, vague, wavy, and evasive intimations of some important change to come. Month after month the political atmosphere is redolent of fumes of a decidedly intoxicating character. The public nose scents something "comprehensive" and "statesmanlike." An incalculable amount of incense is burnt to the Whigs. Meanwhile they do nothing—they are only "taking things into consideration." Clattercop's first move towards action is a pilgrimage through Holland, stepping now and then beyond its boundaries, in search of models—Lord John spends proportionate time and trouble in looking generally in English, occasionally, in foreign, history, for precedents. Cautiously and slowly he approaches the principle on which he intends to base his measures, and, having adopted it, goes round and round it, in obscure and mysterious hints—is paddled past it by zealous subordinates

—peeps at it from afar on the opposition benches—and at last looks quietly down upon it from the heights of office. Then, when expectation is all but worn out, he steps forward before the country with the air of one who is about to astonish the world by his daring, and lays the foundation stone of—a paltry compromise.

We might verify this description by references to the famous appropriation-clause—the Whig panacea for Ireland—their theory and practice of colonial government—and other matters too numerous to be particularized. But we prefer confining ourselves to the present session. How it was heralded by ministerial organs, and how ushered in by the Queen's speech, everybody will remember. But for the unfortunate notoriety of Whig character, the country would have been, as Knickerbocker has it, "on the tip-toe of expectation and impatience." Well, what has been the result? A superlative speech on the government of the colonies, followed by the Australian constitution bill, and the Cape of Good Hope defeat—a surplus revenue so disposed of as to give no perceptible relief, and displease everybody—an ecclesiastical commission bill mutilated by the bishops—an interments bill framed to promote church extension—a Lord-Lieutenancy abolition bill introduced and withdrawn—a Jew emancipation bill, the third of the kind, brought forward only in time to be abandoned—an Irish reform bill deprived of all worth by a cowardly compromise with the Lords—English reform, in every shape, deferred till a more convenient season—vast preparations, and no effects—"much cry, and little wool"—"in the name of the prophet—figs." This is but a bare outline—we could fill it up, did our space allow, or our object require it, with multitudinous details, all in perfect keeping with it. That which began in magnificent talk has invariably ended in humiliating compromise, or in indefinite postponement. The session has been utterly purposeless, and, therefore, fruitless.

In the affair of Baron Rothschild, the citizens of London are at length sick of the interminable delays of Lord John Russell, and have instructed the Baron to claim his seat, which he has done to the no small perplexity and dismay of our eternally smoking Van Clattercop. He may read in this unexpected incident a lesson of wide application. The people of Great Britain view his general policy much as his own constituents view his proceedings in the case of Rothschild—and, they will find means before long to cut short his endless musings. But, that the interests of this great country should be in the keeping of such a loitering do-nothing, is a reproach both to it, and to the age. When shall we see the back of him, and his clique? How long will he continue to smoke?

SUNDAY SHOP-SHUTTING NOT SABBATH-KEEPING.

A BILL for the prevention of Sunday trading is among the many unfortunate measures that are now swimming for very life in the seasonal shallows, and will probably perish in sight of safety. It has been tided down from the House of Lords, hopefully watched by deputations of London tradesmen, who expect it to perform the very serviceable task of reconciling their consciences and comfort to their interest. That is, we believe the motive that prompts the originators of the measure, as it would certainly be its principal effect. A certain class of shopkeepers would like to desist from business on Sunday, but they can only do so at a loss, unless the craft can be persuaded or compelled to unanimity: so law is once more invoked, as the only agent potent enough to overcome self-interest and individual will.

Both the bill and the debate which it provoked, last week, are curiosities in their way—curious beyond the degree in which all attempts to accomplish good ends by wrong means are curious. The question, it is true, is simplified by the abandonment of the old ground of religious conviction. None of the supporters of the bill profess to aim at even a partial enforcement of a Divine command—social advantages are the highest purposes pleaded. One day's rest to six days' work, is repeated with the confidence of a truism. But when reduced to the category of civil questions, it is found to be hampered with ordinary civil difficulties—how far the liberty of the individual is to be sacrificed to the public good; to what degree of respect the convenience of one class and the convictions of another are respectively entitled. Exemption must be permitted under the most stringent law, for individual hardships melt somewhat into general grievances; and too numerous exemptions nullify both principle and practice. It is hard to draw the line—and the demarcation is more difficult as it is more extended. The bill that now attempts to meet the difficulty most ludicrously exhibits it. It reminds us of a phrase with which a minister of our acquaintance almost invariably perorated his discourses:—"Men accept Christianity in the gross, and reject it in the detail." So Sunday shop-keeping is forbidden in the gross, but permitted in the detail. Articles of food may be vended—fish,

milk, meat, fruit; incontestable necessities, one or all—but so may beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco; very questionably necessary. Newsvendors' shops are sanctioned, while the booksellers' are shut up; "Dickens and 'Punch,'" says an epigrammatic exponent, "may be purchased, but not Bibles and tracts." But clothiers are specifically prohibited—and, from the prominence given to their Sunday dealing in the debate, we should imagine the bill to be especially levelled at the Jew-tailors of Cloth Fair and the New Cut, but for the equally distinct prohibition of hairdressing and shaving. Both cases suggest the inevitable hardship inflicted by, and the certainly unequal operation of, any such enactment. The Hebrew appraiser may reasonably complain of being compelled to suspend his traffic on a day which is not sacred to his faith, and is superfluous to his rest. The penny shaver and his customer, may alike grumble at the loss and trouble they are put to, while the West-end hairdresser is not forbidden to dress the bishop's wig before he departs to preach a sermon on Sabbath observance. And if the definition of offence is thus utterly devoid of intelligible principle, the penalty of non-observance is equally arbitrary. The lowest fine authorized by the pending bill is five shillings—the minimum for a further offence twenty shillings—while the maximum for any amount of determinate disobedience is forty shillings. Pecuniary punishments are ineradicably tainted with the vice of gross partiality. How unequally this scale of fines would operate is obvious. An impalpable trifle to a plate-glass tradesman, is ruin to the pavement hawker. The whole thing looks very much like a war by the shopkeeper on the stallkeeper—or at best, as we before said, an attempt to make conscientious Sabbath-keeping costless; an attempt to be resisted.

We need not here repeat our views on the Sabbath, either in its religious or social aspect. It concerns us more to reiterate our belief, that its "non-observance," as the term is, is as much a symptom of great evils as a great evil in itself. That avenues of shops should be open on the Sunday morning, shocking the sight and heart of church-goers, we sincerely lament. But we look at the thronging buyers as driven there by malignant spirits that have followed them through all the week. We remember the significant fact given in evidence on this subject—that it is the poorest who reserve their purchases to that hour, and that it is the refuse of the markets, at the highest prices, that is sold them. We remember that, with many, the dinner they are providing was precarious till the last night, and is the fancied compensation for a week's compulsory abstinence from more than necessary food—that many others were wasting in intemperance the means that, providently used, would have saved the unthrifty marketing. We track them back to their homes, to the sensual indulgence of some, the poor enjoyment of brief repose permitted to any. And our hope extends beyond that of suppressing the public result, however saddening, of this private dislocation—it reaches to securing a true Sabbath of rest and refreshment, bodily and spiritual, to all, by relieving any from compulsion to Sunday labour, and lessening the severity of daily toil.

THE GREAT STATESMAN AND "THE PROUD NOBILITY."

LITTLE incidents are magnified when surrounded by the mist of tearful recollection—a brief, hasty phrase, a gesture, a look, is significant and memorable when remembered as from the other side of a grave. So it is that we dwell now with unwonted pleasure on a memory of the late great statesman—we scarcely like to write his name; and we need not, for it will be long ere the epithet is given to any other than he whom we mean. In one of the speeches delivered in vindication of his free trade measure, he dropt the expression, "an ancient monarchy and a proud nobility." The words were caught up and commented on at the time—to us they receive striking illustration from the fact recently made public, that he positively refused a peerage for himself, and repudiated its bestowment on any of his family.

We admire the disinterestedness that marked his whole career. "Thy gifts be to thyself, O King!" was the language of his bearing towards each of the four successive sovereigns whom he served. Nothing beyond the bare salary of a Minister would he accept at their hands. True, the gifts of fortune were already his. Ample means were bequeathed him by his father—and honourably were they employed, at the inspiration of generosity and the dictates of artistic taste. But the love of wealth grows with what it feeds upon. Naturally, he would desire to extend his estates till they covered whole counties, to erect a palace upon each, and to use the resources of the State for the gratification of his charitable or his æsthetic disposition. Yet none of these could be alleged against him. Such imputations were but rarely made, and then only to the confusion of their authors. "If there be any virtue, if there be any praise," this contrast to the selfish profil-

gacy of former statesmen should be marked and honoured.

And not less do we like the proud humility which refused the honorary reward of a peerage. That he might have accepted without cost to his country or discredit to himself. It would but have been the conventional consummation of his career. But he waved it aside, or rather pushed it from him. Thereby he indicated his appreciation of the institution and its components. With lofty lowliness he declined admission to the ranks of the "proud nobility." Experience had taught him the fitness of the phrase. They had all along used him for their purposes and excluded him from their confidence. They felt that he was not one of them, in however remote descent. The vulgarity of his origin, they could never forgive him; and his essentially democratic tendencies justified their reserve. He knew them too well to greatly respect them—knew that the great-grandfather of those who boasted pedigrees contemporaneous with our history were, in many cases, "the first of the family." The prestige of antiquity, they knew, did not encircle them in his sight. His presence, besides, was a perpetual reproach—his indispensability to Conservatism a standing satire on their own inability even to uphold what time had bequeathed. Their individual vices—the meanness and faithlessness of many of them—were known to him better than to any; for had not more than one of the order cringed to him for admission to its first rank, and deserted him when he needed their services? His refusal to be numbered with them may possibly lower them yet further in the eyes of his countrymen—it should certainly add to our eagerness to do him honours which in his lifetime he would not have declined; to claim him as one of the people, and to crown him with our admiration and gratitude.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE CITY ELECTORS.—A meeting of the electors of the City of London was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, under a summons by Baron Rothschild, to confer with his election committee on the course rendered proper by the Government surrender of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. Mr. John Abel Smith presided; half-a-dozen other members of Parliament, and a large number of leading merchants and bankers, were among those assembled. Baron Rothschild abstained from imputing motives, and could allow for unforeseen circumstances; but that did not lessen his disappointment and regret. Lord John Russell had never been left quiet on the question: he said that there was a better hope of success if the bill were brought in at the end of the session. They were delayed by the petition against the return, by Mr. Page Wood's committee, a long debate on foreign politics, and, last of all, by an unfortunate death—the death of a man who, of late years, had been the best friend of civil and religious liberty. That death upset everything in the House of Commons. It was very natural if the Ministers lost their adviser, that they should be anxious to get rid of Parliament, and have a few quiet months before next session. "We have been their victims." The Chairman professed his entire, undoubting confidence in Lord John Russell's sincerity and attachment to the cause; but he could not conceal that there is, "either on his part or on the part of some other person," an ignorance of the vast importance of the measure, and of the public feeling on its behalf. Lord Dudley Stuart protested against further shilly-shallying, and was for having the question tried, whether the member can be precluded from his seat—a sentiment loudly applauded. Mr. Chisholm Anstey declared that legislation would be a blunder: Baron Rothschild should go and demand his seat; a motion should be made that he take the seat without the oath, and then a motion that the oath be administered without the offensive formula, "upon the faith of a Christian." Mr. Anstey had the highest authority in the country on points of privilege for saying that this would be the safe and proper course; while it would be the speediest, questions of privilege having precedence of all others. This suggestion was approved of, and supported by Mr. T. Hankey and others; but Mr. Wire suggested, and Mr. Hawes moved, that in the mean time a deputation should see Lord John Russell, and urge him to support the seating of Baron Rothschild. Mr. Travers and others thought this course would not be fair to Lord John Russell. Some members of his Cabinet are suspected to be adverse, and Lord John ought not to be forced into a difference with them. It was at last resolved simply, "That Baron Rothschild proceed to-morrow to the House of Commons to claim his seat." Baron Rothschild stated, that personally he was for prudent and conciliatory measures; but he had determined to abide by their decision. "I have said that, and my word is as good as my bond." The meeting separated with much excitement.

SCREW STEAMERS.—It is stated that it is the intention of the owners of the British and North American Royal Mail steam-ships forthwith to commence the building of screw steam-ships, of great size and power, to establish a line for the conveyance of goods and passengers to and from New York and Liverpool: independently of the splendid ships now employed under contract with the British Government for the conveyance of the mails.—*Daily News*.

REPRESENTATION OF LAMBETH.

In the daily papers of Friday last appeared an address from Mr. Charles Pearson announcing that in consequence of ill health and "overstrained exertion" he was unable properly to perform his parliamentary duties, and should therefore resign his seat. This announcement appears to have taken his constituents completely by surprise. Immediate steps were taken by one or two influential electors to ascertain whether Mr. Miall was willing to offer himself as a candidate for the vacant seat; and placards in his favour were issued at mid-day. It happened, however, that that gentleman was absent from home for a few days. In the course of the day a telegraphic message was sent to him in Suffolk to ascertain whether he would offer himself for the vacant seat, to which a negative reply was returned. A second and more pressing despatch was forwarded to him, but the reply did not arrive until after the closing of the Telegraph-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Meanwhile a meeting of the Committee of the Electoral Association, which had been instrumental in procuring the return of Mr. Pearson, had been convened for the same evening, to consider the advisability of bringing forward a candidate to represent the principles on which it was based. At this meeting we understand that there was a general, if not unanimous, expression of feeling in favour of Mr. Miall, as the candidate best fitted to represent the political opinions of the association, but that, after considerable discussion, the majority of the gentlemen assembled came to the conclusion that it was expedient to put forward a candidate who, besides holding Radical sentiments, should be able personally to defray the expenses of a contested election. The Committee deeming it necessary to decide that night, it was at once determined to accept Mr. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, as their candidate, and in accordance with this decision the following address, followed by an announcement from that gentleman, stating his intention to stand, was published in Saturday morning's papers:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF LAMBETH.

Gentlemen,—In announcing to you the resignation of Mr. C. Pearson as one of the representatives of this borough, the committee have lost no time in seeking a gentleman who will secure the confidence and hearty support of the great body of electors; and they have much pleasure in recommending Mr. W. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, whose views are in accordance with the principles so forcibly expressed at the last election.

Signed, on behalf of the committee,
Lambeth, July 26, 1850. C. T. JONES, Hon. Sec.

This decision of the committee not being satisfactory to some of its members, in the course of Saturday a meeting of Mr. Miall's friends was held, at which resolutions were passed expressive of want of confidence in Mr. Williams, of the superior fitness of Mr. Miall, and of their determination to present his claims to the constituency. It was arranged that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon Mr. Williams's committee on the subject. The interview took place at an early hour on Monday morning, and lasted for upwards of two hours. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the deputation from Mr. Miall's friends at the unsatisfactory course Mr. Williams had pursued in reference to the Maynooth Grant and the Minutes of Council while in Parliament—questions upon which the committee who had now brought forward Mr. Williams had on a previous election successfully opposed Mr. Hawes. These and other arguments which were urged in support of the superior claims of Mr. Miall were, however, of no avail. The friends of Mr. Williams stated that they were now pledged to their candidate, and should, if necessary, carry him to the poll. Subsequently the deputation had an interview with Mr. Miall, who had then returned from the country, and ascertained from him that, in view of the circumstances of the case as then presented to him, he was not willing to enter into a contest for the vacant seat.

Meanwhile other candidates announced their intention of seeking the suffrages of the electors of Lambeth. Amongst them, is Mr. Alderman Salomons, who comes forward to vindicate the principle involved in the exclusion of Baron Rothschild from the House of Commons. In his address to the electors, after referring to the rejection of Baron Rothschild on Friday last, he says:—

Honoured as I have been by having had conferred on me many offices of trust under the Crown, and more recently by having been elected by my fellow-citizens to the rank of alderman of London, I have been called on to discharge important judicial functions, and I have had to qualify myself for these duties by taking oaths similar to those administered at the table of the House of Commons.

I believe my political opinions to be in harmony with those professed by a majority of yourselves.

Many subjects of fierce political strife have been happily disposed of; the suffrage question is still to be adjusted. Other triumphs affecting the moral and social condition of the people yet remain to be achieved.

I know none of more importance than that of awarding the fullest measure of liberty of conscience to every Englishman, and while a single British subject can be debarred from the complete exercise of his political privileges on account of his conscientious adherence to his peculiar religious opinions civil freedom cannot be said thoroughly to exist.

An opportunity is now afforded you of showing your sympathy with this cause and with the opinions of the citizens of London, by enabling me to lay on the table

of the House of Commons the undoubted assurance that you are firm supporters of the principle with which the constituency of that great city has become identified.

Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, of Lincoln's-inn, has also issued an address, in which he offers himself as a candidate on the ground of his being a practical reformer. Mr. Williams's address to the electors appears in our advertising columns.

In reference to Mr. Williams's claims upon the constituency of Lambeth for their suffrages, the following has been issued as a handbill:—

DISSENTERS OF LAMBETH!

Mr. Williams seeks your votes on the ground that he is opposed to the union of Church and State; but are you aware that, notwithstanding this professed opposition to religious endowments, he supported the increased grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth? that he voted for the Minutes of Council? and that these two votes giving serious offence to his Dissenting constituents at Coventry, he was defeated at the last general election?*

Do you know that Mr. Williams, notwithstanding his anxiety for the separation of Church and State, VOTED AGAINST the following amendment, moved by Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., during the discussion on the Maynooth Bill:—That any provision for the exclusive education of any particular religious denomination, or for the support or endowment of any religious sect or sects by State grants, or funds raised by compulsory assessment, whether under the name of tithes, *Regium Donum*, or any other name or form whatever, is a violation of the rights of conscience, detrimental to religious truth, and dangerous to civil freedom; and that all such establishments, grants, or endowments, now in existence in the United Kingdom, ought to be discontinued with as little delay as may be consistent with a due regard to the rights of those who have life interests in the same."

Have you forgotten that you rejected your late member, Mr. Hawes, expressly on the ground of his support of the Maynooth grant, and of the Minutes of Council, and that the Electoral Committee who now put forward Mr. Williams, then adopted a declaration pledging themselves to support only those candidates "who will resist every attempt to renew the grant of public money for the objects contemplated by the Minutes of Council on Education?"

Is not Mr. Williams a State-Educationist still? and will he not continue to support votes of public money for carrying out these same Minutes of Council? Further, did not the Commission of Inquiry into the State of Education in Wales originate with him, and, after the Commissioners had published a report grossly untruthful, bitterly hostile to Dissenters, and scandalously libelling the Welsh population, did he not travel through Wales, making use of that report for the purpose of forcing a scheme of State education upon the Welsh people?

Dissenters of Lambeth! this is the man who has been chosen, and by some of your own friends, as a candidate qualified to represent your principles and wishes in Parliament! Can you, with any regard to your character for consistency, honour, and attachment to principle, give him your support? Clearly you cannot, and it is therefore your bounden duty either to vote for some other candidate more worthy of your suffrages, or else to protest against the betrayal of your cause by not voting at all.*

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. WILLIAMS.

On Monday night a meeting of electors was held in the School-room, George-street, Lambeth-walk, to receive from Mr. W. Williams, ex-member for Coventry, an exposition of his political creed. The attendance was pretty numerous, and the gentleman's reception, though by no means enthusiastic, was not discouraging. He was accompanied by Mr. John McLeod, Mr. Charles Jones, Mr. Frederick Doulton, Mr. John Hunt, and other members of the Lambeth Electoral Committee. Mr. McLeod was called to the chair. After a warm but indiscriminating panegyric upon the talents and consistency of Mr. Williams, during a long period of Parliamentary service, he introduced that gentleman, who proceeded to recapitulate, at great length, the public votes which he had given in Parliament while member for Coventry. On the question of Parliamentary Reform, his statements were satisfactory; he was ready to vote for universal suffrage, the ballot, and diminution of national expenditure. For courage to take the initiative in any measure, however unpopular in the House, he had no equal (according to his own account); and for thorough consistency his conduct was without parallel. He referred confidently to his past conduct, as proof of ability and readiness to serve the Liberal cause, and invited any of the electors present to question him on any point on which they required further satisfaction.

In answer to an elector, Mr. Williams said he would, if returned, take up the Sabbath Bill introduced by their late member, Mr. C. Pearson, and use his utmost exertions to carry it through the House of Commons within the present session of Parliament.

Mr. KINGSLEY wished to be satisfied on one point to which, as a Nonconformist elector, he attached the highest importance. It was briefly touched upon in the electoral address issued by Mr. Williams, but in the course of his present speech he had not made the slightest allusion to it. This looked strange; and, coupled with what

* We think the writer of the above handbill must have been misinformed on this point, as we find that at a meeting of the Nonconformist electors of Coventry, held on the 27th of July, 1847, the Rev. John Gordon in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"A deputation from the Nonconformist Association having waited upon Mr. Ellice and Mr. Williams, this meeting deems it necessary, publicly, to state that although there were minor differences of opinion between those gentlemen and the members of the deputation, there was so general an agreement on all questions affecting the rights of conscience and the principles of religious liberty, that in a choice between the candidates now before the constituency, the Association can have no hesitation in recommending the Nonconformist electors to prefer the claims of Mr. Ellice and Mr. Williams."

he knew of the hon. gentleman's past votes and conduct, compelled him to regard the profession of principle he had made with decided suspicion. Moreover, he was impelled to question him closely on this point, as, from the countenance he had received from some gentlemen who were supposed to be staunch friends of voluntarism in religion and education, it might be erroneously concluded, that he was perfectly sound on that matter. In the candidate's published address was the following passage:—"A Churchman myself, I have ever been opposed to the endowment of any religious creed by the State, as being unjust in principle, and injurious in its effects; and, as a Churchman, I am of opinion that the best interests of the Church would be promoted by its severance from the State." Now he wished to ask Mr. Williams, how he could reconcile that declaration with the vote he had given in favour of the Maynooth grant—how account for his support of the Minutes in Council on education—and explain the efforts he had made to force a Government system of education in Wales, under cover of the calumnious misrepresentations of the three notorious commissioners? Such votes were, in his judgment, utterly inconsistent with the principles professedly held by gentlemen who had endorsed Mr. Williams's claims; and he hoped that he would show how these votes did not involve necessarily sectarian endowment by the State.

Mr. WILLIAMS defended both votes, and particularly that in favour of the Maynooth grant, on the ground that it was a compact entered into at the time of the union with Ireland, which could not be broken.

Mr. KINGSLEY, amidst some interruption, briefly said, that Mr. Williams's reply convinced him that he, as a Dissenter, would not be justified in giving him his support. He could place no reliance on a man who had abandoned a principle at the very time a consistent adherence to it was most necessary. Mr. Williams was unquestionably an advocate for compulsory education and State interference in religion, and this would be, of course, highly satisfactory to the members of the Lambeth Electoral Association.

The Rev. ISAAC DOXSEY did not think the reply satisfactory, and desired a direct answer to the question, whether Mr. Williams would vote against the endowment by the State of any sect, or in favour of any proposition for the separation of Church and State.

Mr. THWAITES concurred in that opinion.

Mr. WILLIAMS mentioned several instances to show that his votes had invariably been given in that direction, and emphatically said he should not only vote against, but should strongly oppose, with his voice and vote, the grant of a single sixpence from the pockets of the people for the endowment of any sect. With reference to the separation between Church and State, he should vote in favour of such a proposition. He so stated in his address, and that statement he was determined to act upon and carry out [loud cheers].

Mr. F. DOULTON then moved, and Mr. JONES seconded a resolution—"That the meeting had heard with satisfaction the explanation which Mr. Williams has given of his political opinions, and viewing his consistent conduct as a member of the House of Commons for thirteen years, considers him eminently qualified to represent the borough of Lambeth, and pledges itself to use all and every effort to secure his return."

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which was passed with cheers; the number of dissentients, however, was not inconsiderable.

Mr. F. DOULTON again came forward, and said he had just received a letter from Mr. Charles Pearson, which stated that the writ for Lambeth would be moved for on Tuesday, and that the writer would meet his late constituents to take leave of them on Monday next, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington [applause].

Thanks were then carried by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary intelligence, that before the adjournment of the House of Commons, at one o'clock this morning, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Lambeth. The number of candidates for the suffrages of the electors is now considerably diminished. This morning's papers contain an address from Mr. D. Salomons, in which he says, that "a proper respect for the House of Commons induces me at this moment to decline engaging in the struggle for the honour of being your member." Mr. D. W. Wire also publishes an address, in which, after stating that a most respectably-signed requisition has been presented to him, inviting him to stand as a candidate, and stating the claims of those already in the field, he says:—"I cannot but feel that under such circumstances I should place both myself and you in a false position, if, by now accepting your invitation, I was still further to complicate the antagonism of private interests and influences; nor can I conceal from myself the possibility of mischief to the common cause were I to become a party to avoidable divisions among the advocates of reform with whom it is my pride, as I believe it to be your pride, to be associated." Of Mr. Cooper, who had issued an address, nothing seems to be known, but we understand that there is no probability of his standing.

Mr. John Hinde Palmer still remains in the field, and last night attended a meeting of his friends at the Literary Institution, Carter-street, Walworth, to explain his political sentiments. He stated his determination, if honoured with a seat in Parliament, to vote for an extension of the elective franchise, and the abolition of the property qualification of members. The vote by ballot appeared to him to afford the only means of protecting the elector in the independent exercise of his franchise. He was also in favour of triennial Parliaments, and would aid in joining to accomplish other sweeping reforms connected with the expenditure of the county which the public so loudly and so justly demanded. On the motion of Mr. Gedge, seconded by Mr. Fussell, a resolution recommending Mr. Palmer as well worthy of the support of the electors, and pledging the meeting to adopt measures to secure his return, was unanimously adopted.

It was confidently stated yesterday that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who so long represented Marylebone, would be proposed as a candidate for Lambeth.

Last evening a meeting of the electors of Lambeth was held in the Assembly Room of the Horns Tavern, at Kennington, to hear the statement of Mr. William Williams, and to take into consideration the propriety of supporting him. Amongst the gentlemen who were on the platform were observed Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P.; Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; Mr. F. Doulton (Hon. Secretary); Messrs. J. M'Leod, J. Thwaites, J. Lyon, C. Jones, W. Geesin, W. J. Ball, W. West, &c. Shortly after half-past 7 o'clock (the hour fixed for holding the meeting), the chair was taken by J. HUNT, Esq., who opened the proceedings with a speech usual on such occasions.

Mr. WILLIAMS next presented himself, and delivered a speech of no great length, and remarkable only for its omissions—ecclesiastical topics being entirely evaded. When he had concluded,

Mr. BROWNE, an elector, advanced from the body of the meeting, and hoped the hon. gentleman would not deceive them as their late representative had done. Would he keep to his word by meeting his constituents every year?

Mr. WILLIAMS repeated the question. He was asked whether he would meet his constituents at the close of every session of Parliament? He gave his answer openly, and he had no hesitation in saying that he would [cheers]. He would however do more—if required by a majority of the electors, he then promised to surrender their trust to them whenever they demanded it back [cheers].

Mr. G. MOORE expressed his disapproval of Mr. Williams having voted for the grant of the college of Maynooth. He thought some of the hon. candidate's supporters guilty of inconsistency in supporting him after having given such a vote in the House of Commons. After some repeated noisy interruptions, the speaker wished to ask the meeting for what sin Mr. Hawes had been rejected by that borough. [A voice—"Because he was a trickster;" loud groans and hisses.] Mr. Hawes had been rejected because he voted in favour of the Maynooth grant: where was the consistency in selecting another gentleman who had given a similar vote? He wished to ask the hon. gentleman how he could reconcile that vote with his professions as to the separation of the Church and State.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, his answer was very simple. There was no connexion whatever between the two things ["Oh, oh,"—hisses and cheers]. He was not going to shirk the question. He appealed to the good sense of every man present to say whether there was any connexion between the two branches of the question, in the shape in which it was put to him. However, while he was answering that question, he might as well answer a great many others sent up to him. Since he had answered similar questions last evening, he had ascertained that a placard had been published, addressed to the "Dissenters of Lambeth." The first paragraph was—"Mr. Williams seeks your vote on the ground that he is opposed to the union of Church and State; but are you aware that, notwithstanding this professed opposition to religious endowments, he supported the increased grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth? that he voted for the Minutes of Council? and that these two votes, giving serious offence to his Dissenting constituents at Coventry, he was defeated at the last general election?" Now, there was no foundation whatever for those statements. On the contrary, the Dissenters of Coventry, after having represented them for thirteen years, had emphatically approved of him. They were as intelligent, as enlightened, and as staunch to their principles as could be found there or elsewhere; and on the 27th July, 1847, they (the Nonconformist electors) passed a resolution approving of himself and Mr. Ellice. The hon. candidate read and exhibited the resolution in question: it bore the signatures of the Revs. J. Gordon and E. Delf. He then gave the history of the Maynooth College. When the Union took place, a pledge was given to the Irish Parliament that the English Government would continue that grant to Maynooth ["Bravo, that is honourable," &c.] When such a promise had been given, he considered it would have been dishonourable upon the part of England to break faith with the Roman Catholics of Ireland [cheers and hisses]. He had acted upon

what he considered to be a principle of justice, as binding as if it was an agreement between man and man [applause]. If the electors considered he had done wrong—"No, no," "Not at all," and "Yes, yes"—he could only state the facts as he had done, and give them his opinions and reasons simply and plainly. However that question was now set at rest for ever ["no, no," "hear, hear"]. No matter what proposition was made hereafter to grant money for religious purposes, he would never consent to sumpence being granted. He should resist grants for religious purposes to any sect whatever, and they should have his most strenuous opposition. He could give them a long list of votes given by him in the House, though he was not at the time supported by twenty men.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET rose amidst loud cheers, and entreated a fair hearing—"a decent Lambeth meeting" for five minutes. He proceeded to say A committee was appointed in 1847 to watch over the interests of this borough, and that committee came to the following resolution in this room:—"We pledge ourselves to support, at the ensuing election, only those candidates who, besides holding liberal views on subjects of general policy, shall be prepared to oppose the endowment of any Church by the State, as being unjust in principle and injurious in operation, and who will resist every attempt to renew grants of public money for the objects contemplated by the Minutes of Privy Council on Education." This is signed by a worthy gentleman now on the platform, by Chas. Jones, chairman [loud cheers]. Of course he won't vote for anybody that will either vote for grants to any Church or grants for education [renewed cheers]. Now it just so happens that our worthy friend Mr. Williams has voted for both of these things [cheers and contradiction]; therefore I know we shall have the support of the consistent men who adopted that resolution [laughter and cheers]. Under these circumstances just keep your patience and keep your temper [renewed laughter and cheers]. Our worthy friend (Mr. Williams) has said that Statesmen don't keep their pledges. I know they don't, and that's the reason I don't question them now. I have had to do with them for thirty years, and I now take another course. I look at their past history [an explosion of cheers and counter cheers]. Now, the fact is, that our friend voted for the education of Roman Catholic priests—and yet he says he will vote for the separation of Church and State. He says he voted for the Maynooth grant because there was a compact. Why there was no act of Parliament to maintain that college—the Queen, at her coronation, did not swear to maintain it; but there are acts of Parliament to maintain the Established Church, and the Queen did take an oath at her coronation to uphold it—how then will he who could not vote against the Maynooth grant because of this compact, vote for the abolition of the Establishment? [loud cheers.] After all, there was no compact—it was a mere understanding between Mr. Pitt and the Irish Roman Catholics. I will vote for nobody who, on what he calls an honourable compact, votes for keeping together things that ought to be put asunder [great applause, and cries of "Go on," but Mr. Burnet persisted in keeping his engagement].

Mr. WILLIAMS twitted Mr. Burnet—for whom he professed great respect—with the fact, that the bishops of his own country, Scotland, received £30,000 or £40,000 a year from the public purse; against which he (Mr. Williams) had always voted. Out of more than 2,000 votes, there were only two to which even his bitterest opponent could point in objection.

Mr. THWAITES came forward as one of those gentlemen who had been so pointedly addressed by their "biblical friend." He said: It is necessary I should state the course we have pursued, as an Electoral Association, that you may not suppose we have either exceeded our powers, or betrayed our trust. This question cannot be dissociated from the unfortunate position in which our late member placed us by his sudden resignation. On Friday morning we had the first intimation of this vacancy. Our committee felt bound to find out the most suitable man to whom to direct the attention of this constituency; and one proceeded one way, and one another. From nine o'clock in the morning till twelve at night were they thus ardently engaged. Then, a question has been asked about, and our meetings disturbed by the friends of a gentleman whose name has been mentioned as a candidate, Mr. Edward Miall [loud applause]—a gentleman who has my entire respect and confidence [renewed cheers]. Mr. Miall, while we were busily employed in seeking a successor to Mr. Pearson in Suffolk; a telegraphic notice was sent to him by some one unknown to me, and an answer came back by the same medium, that he would not stand. Knowing that on Saturday morning two candidates would be in the field, we felt the great importance of being ourselves prepared by that time with a candidate whom we could recommend. We proceeded to the House of Commons, where we had a consultation with that tried friend of the people, Richard Cobden [great applause, with some disapprobation]. He said, "Whatever you do, don't send a fighting man!" We told him we had as great a dislike as himself to fighting men, and said we had had our attention directed to Mr. William Williams. He replied, "He is a good man—he will always vote right—you cannot do better" [oh, oh, and applause]. We then proceeded to the Reform Club, and had an interview with Mr. Williams. We told him frankly, that as a financial reformer we had no questions to ask him; but on ecclesiastical questions we did wish to catechize him. He

said at once, "I am a member of the Church of England, and wish her welfare; but believe that no act would more promote that, than her separation from the State." We reminded him of his vote on the Maynooth grant, when he made the statement to us he has repeated to you. We believed that vote was given in sincerity, but we told him, as we tell you, we believe it was given in error. We charge our friends with acting unfairly and dishonourably in thus attacking that one vote [cries of "Oh, oh"]. We have received a note from Mr. Miall, stating that he is no party to the distribution of the bills that have been so industriously circulated in the borough. I rejoice that our friend has cleared himself from what I call no very honourable transaction ["Oh, oh!"] The note is addressed to Mr. Doulton:—

My Dear Sir,—I know nothing whatever of the placards referred to. I am not responsible for what others may print or circulate without my knowledge or concurrence. I need scarcely add, that if you are satisfied with the principles of your candidate, it is not for me to object.—Yours, &c., EDWARD MIALL.

[Loud laughter, and cheers.] Mr. Thwaites concluded with a reference to the other candidates, actual or expected; strongly urging the electors to beware of lawyers, and cautioning them against Mr. Palmer, as unsound on the suffrage question: Mr. Williams had grown up amongst the people, and had no interests but in common with them. He concluded with a resolution recommending that gentleman to the electors.

Mr. BURNET again presented himself to the meeting, but for some time was not suffered to proceed—some objecting that he had spoken before, and others impatient to hear Mr. George Thompson, who was seated beside him. At length the latter gentleman interposed, declaring that, invited to attend and address the meeting, he would not for a moment stand between the meeting and an elector, especially Mr. Burnet. Silence was then granted, and Mr. Burnet proceeded: I intimated to Mr. Thwaites quietly from my seat, that it would be well for him to take up the question which Mr. Williams has set afoot, by stating that he voted for the Maynooth grant because it was guaranteed by a compact. Mr. Thwaites found it convenient to pass it by [hear, hear]. But I will consent to send nobody to Parliament who says that an act of Parliament is unalterable [cheers]. A great principle is involved in it. If Mr. Williams is consistent, he must vote for it again [hear, hear]. And he is the advocate of compulsory education, which he has not touched upon at all [hear, hear]. He has voted for the Minutes of Council, and is ready to vote for what he calls secular education. As to the Scotch bishops, he thought he had me [laughter]; but I can tell him that I have always opposed grants of money to any and all religious bodies [cheers]. I don't take the man who is least objectionable of several—I wait till I can get one who is not objectionable at all [renewed cheers].

The resolution was carried with but two or three dissentients—a large proportion of the meeting, however, abstaining from voting.

Mr. THOMPSON (Sir J. Walsley had left the room) was then requested by the chairman to address the meeting, and rose to do so amidst great and unanimous applause. He expressed his satisfaction that gentlemen had been found in Lambeth consistent enough to take exception to the candidate before them, and courageous enough to give distinct and decided utterance to their objections. For himself, he quite concurred with those gentlemen in their condemnation of Mr. Williams's votes on the Maynooth grant, and on educational questions; but he believed that the former was a solitary inconsistency, an error of judgment but not of intention. He believed, moreover, that Mr. Williams was willing to be taught; and that his error would never be repeated. As a financial reformer of thirteen years' standing, he was much wanted in the House—especially as the veteran Hume, evidently breaking under his age and labour, wanted, not it was to be hoped, a successor, but certainly a coadjutor. It was only the experience and peculiar faculty possessed by Mr. Williams which could enable a man to deal effectively with that gigantic imposition—our present financial system. He (Mr. Thompson) agreed with Mr. Thwaites, that the House was overrun with lawyers. They were very rarely to be trusted. When they left their wigs at home, and took their hearts with them, they became true statesmen; but, almost invariably, they took up their position enveloped, like a chrysalis, in prejudice, at the foot of the ladder of preferment, looked up with admiration and envy, and never stopped till they reached the bench or the woolsack. Mr. Thompson reiterated his belief, that Mr. Williams's future conduct would satisfy even the strictest Nonconformist among his constituents; and concluded one of the most felicitous and forcible speeches we ever listened to, even from him, amidst enthusiastic applause.

Some irregular speechifying closed the proceedings.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—News has arrived of the loss of two Indiamen at Madras. During a heavy gale on the 24th of May, the "Sulimari" parted from her anchors, and was driven on shore, where she speedily became a wreck. Attempts were made to save the people by the boats; but they were swamped, and all perished—the captain, his wife, some passengers, and the crew—upwards of forty persons. The "Guna" was also driven on shore; but the crew were saved. The value of the two vessels is estimated at £50,000. The French war-brig "L'Aigle" has been lost at Martinique—capsized in a squall. Of sixty men, only two escaped.

THE SAVINGS OF THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES.

The select committee appointed to consider and suggest means of removing obstacles and giving facilities to safe investments for the savings of the middle and working classes, and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them, have investigated carefully the subject referred to them, have received evidence, and agreed to the following report:—

Your committee think the importance of removing obstructions to the secure investment of their savings to the middle and working classes can scarcely be over-stated, because this is a consideration upon which the industry, enterprise, and forethought of the classes in question greatly depend.

Your committee have proceeded to examine existing obstacles to such investments, and to consider how far it may be practicable to remove them, and in what manner this may be accomplished.

Investments in land or landed securities your committee have much reason to believe are much desired by the middle and working classes; but the uncertainty and complexity of titles and the length and expense of conveyances, together with the costs of stamps, place this species of investment generally beyond the reach of those parties. Mortgages on land are liable to the same sort of difficulties, and often also prove insecure investments.

Your committee think that the greatest benefit would be conferred both upon the owners of land and upon the smaller capitalists desirous of purchasing land in small portions, or of lending money in small amounts upon landed securities, by the simplification of titles and the shortening of conveyances; but as the evils in the present law of real property are under the consideration of commissioners appointed by her Majesty for that purpose, and as a measure for diminishing the duties on stamps for small conveyances and mortgages is now before the House, they do not think it necessary to enter into further detail upon this subject.

The Crown is empowered by act of Parliament, in certain cases, by charter, to limit the liability of partners. This power, however, has seldom been exercised, does not seem guided by any clear rule, and involves expense greater even than that of obtaining an act of Parliament. Your committee has in evidence, that the benevolent projectors of a useful undertaking (the Metropolitan Model Lodging Houses for Workmen) obtained a charter from the Crown, which put them to great delay, and cost them upwards of £1,000. In like manner many enterprises for similar objects are stated to have been prevented by the trouble and expense of such a charter.

Your committee suggest, therefore, that such charters should be granted with the greatest caution, but at a far more reasonable cost.

Another subject of complaint before your committee has been the law of partnership, that places obstacles in the way of any body of workmen who desire to combine their money and labour in industrial undertakings.

In some cases several industrious men work together under regulations of their own with a small capital; they are directed by managers whom they choose, the goods proposed are sold for their common benefit, and the profits are divided among the contributors of capital and labour, in certain proportions agreed to.

At present the law affords no effectual remedy against the fraud of any one dishonest contributor or partner; and no summary mode of enforcing the rules agreed to for mutual government.

Your committee are of opinion that the difficulties which affect the law of partnership operate with increased severity in proportion to the smallness of the sum subscribed and the number of persons included in the association. They think that any measure for the removal of these difficulties would be peculiarly acceptable to the middle and working classes, and would tend to satisfy them that they are not excluded from fair competition by laws throwing obstacles in the way of men with small capitals.

Your committee are of opinion that in ordinary cases individual energy and larger capital will prevail against the necessarily inferior advantages which these associations must possess; but this is a consideration which the parties desirous to associate are justified in deciding for themselves. And the committee do not doubt that ultimate benefit will ensue from any measures which the legislature may be enabled to devise for simplifying the operation of the law and unfettering the energies of trade.

In concluding the report which is now submitted to the House, your committee cannot but express their strong opinion of the pressing necessity of the subject now referred to them being speedily attended to by the legislature.

The rapid increase in population and in wealth of the middle and industrious classes within the last half century renders this of great consequence.

The great change in the social position of multitudes, from the growth of large towns and crowded districts, renders it more necessary that corresponding changes in the law should take place, both to improve their condition and contentment, and to give additional facilities to investments of capital which their industry and enterprise are constantly creating and augmenting.

It is the conviction of your committee that if such measures were carried into effect a stimulus would be given to the industry of the country, likely to cause additional employment and contentment, without injury to any class, and with added security to the welfare of all.

GREAT TAKE OF MACKEREL.—On Tuesday morning a fisherman named Peter Hodge went out off Southport in his smack to fish for mackerel, and in one catch he netted the enormous number of from 17,000 to 18,000.—*Blackburn Standard*.

THE LATE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.—In consequence of the medical and other testimony adduced at the trial of Robert Pate, Sir George Grey was induced to direct a medical examination of the prisoner, and the result has been the recommendation of confinement in the infirmary of Millbank Penitentiary. He is stated to be in a very delicate state of health. He employs his time by writing letters in different languages.

THE NEWSPAPER.

A lecture on "The Newspaper—its nature, history, and method," was delivered in the large room of the Whittington Club, on Thursday evening July 18, by Mr. Washington Wilks. The newspaper, the lecturer remarked, is no novel theme. It has been frequently descanted upon by poets and philosophers—is frequently referred to, in emphatic terms, by the literature and the statesman. Cowper and Crabbe, among the poets, have made it their own—Johnson and Foote have burlesqued it upon the stage—Burke, Sheridan, Canning, Thiers, Macaulay, Bulwer, De Quincey, from the forum or the press, have testified to its power, and described its greatness. Recently, a valuable contribution has been made to its history by Mr. Knight Hunt, under the title of "The Fourth Estate"—a work in a high degree entertaining and instructive. To the most unimaginative, the sight of a newspaper must be a stimulant to mental activity, as it lies, wet, perhaps, from the press—damp, as it were, with the sweat-drops of the brains and hands that have conspired to its production—a daily miracle of human intellect and industry. Turn over the page and there fronts you the record of last night's "Parliamentary proceedings"—the very heading memorial of a long and successful struggle with authority, and the performance a perfect triumph of contrivance and activity. The quickened pulse of the speaker has scarce gone down, or the flush faded from his face—the sounds of impatience or applause he excited hardly died away—before, transferred to enduring print, his speech is put into your hands; sometimes necessarily abbreviated—generally condensed and filtered, but the better for the process. There lies the peculiar power of the press—the power that gained for it and entitles it to the proud designation, "the fourth estate." Probably the finest specimens of English writing that this age can show are to be found in the "leaders" of the diurnal and weekly press. Certainly its conduct has enlisted some of the strongest, sharpest, and most brilliant pens of this generation. And what, perhaps, is most remarkable of all, is the rapidity with which these effusions are brought forth—some of them, doubtless, the offspring of time and labour as well as of intellect; but generally written without premeditation—the thoughts eliminated fast as the pen could travel. Lately we have seen a great parliamentary debate, closing at four in the morning, reported almost unabridged; and side by side with that report, an able and eloquent article upon the proceedings, evidently written after they had closed. Thus does the daily journalist anticipate the verdict of posterity, do the work of history while furnishing its materials, and decide in a moment the tendency of events equally sudden and momentous. Turn to the next page and the next; and you have tidings from all parts and places, and on all conceivable topics. The lecturer then proceeded to trace the history of the English newspaper. But what is a newspaper? A printed sheet of intelligence, issued at stated intervals. The definition was important; its neglect had led to much confused and contradictory statement as to the origin of the newspaper. Not the *Acta Diurna* of Rome, the *Venetian Gazette* (so-called from the coin paid for hearing them read), nor the *News-Letter* or *Mercurie* of the age of Elizabeth, were entitled to the designation. The first newspaper, properly so called, was started by Nathaniel Butter, under the title of the *Weekly News*, in 1622. The first daily paper appeared in 1702; others began to appear twice or thrice a week; and a third description to publish in the evening. Newspapers also began then to contain the "leader," and to enlist the service of abler pens than before. The political history of the newspaper was a history of struggle and suffering. The right of censorship claimed by the Papacy was maintained by king and prelate after the Reformation. The Long Parliament kept its hand upon the press, but with light and impartial pressure; and listened with favour to Milton's celebrated appeal. The Restoration crushed the freedom of speech and printing. The severity of the censorship may be judged of from the fact, that no mention is made in the journals of that day of the celebrated trial of the seven bishops. Even after the Revolution, Defoe was pilloried for his writings, and a young man was hanged for a Jacobinical pamphlet. Statesmen grew jealous of the growing power of the press, and imposed the halfpenny stamp and a shilling tax on advertisements. But the decisive battle turned upon the right of the press to report Parliamentary proceedings. The Long Parliament published its speeches and votes in an official journal. Subsequently, reporting was strictly forbidden, and punished as an offence to the House; but perseveringly it was practised—Woodfall, for instance, the publisher immortalized by Junius, bringing away a night's debate in his memory; or the *Gentleman's Magazine* printing the speeches of the Lords and Commons under fictitious names, and as delivered in the Senate of Lilliput. The question was brought to an issue by the celebrated John Wilkes, then alderman as well as M.P., aided by the eloquence of Burke and Sheridan, and by the then Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver. Ultimately the press triumphed, and has been allowed, with rare exceptions, to occupy a gallery in either House. But though the liberty of reporting was conceded that of free independent comment had yet to be gained. Mr. Parry, of the *Courier*, was fined and imprisoned for describing the Emperor of Russia as a despot at home and contemptible abroad. The publisher of Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" was convicted in the Old Bailey, though defended by Erskine; so also Peltier, a French refugee, for an alleged libel on Napoleon Buonaparte, spite of Mackintosh's celebrated oration. Cobbett and Leigh Hunt have suffered almost within the memory of this generation. Hone baffled Lord Eldon in three successive trials. The sum total of punishments inflicted from 1808 to 1821 for offences of this kind was no less than 171 years' imprisonment, divided amongst 80 persons, besides heavy fines and securities. One other battle was to be fought—that between Government and the un-stamped papers. The stamp-duty had been several times increased, till at the time of the Reform Bill it was fourpence. Cheap papers were loudly demanded by the people, and publishers were found determined to supply the want. Hetherington—lately deceased—was the most persevering and long-suffering, repeatedly imprisoned, fined, and well-nigh ruined by the destruction of his presses and papers. At length the Government gave way, and the stamp was reduced to a penny. As to the "method" of the newspaper—the exact division and wondrous combination of labour by which it was

got up—time would allow but few remarks. The lecturer concluded by remarking, first, upon the debt of gratitude owed to the newspaper press, for its vindication and guardianship of our political rights—of trial by jury, and government by responsible representatives;—secondly, upon the desirableness of completing its emancipation by the removal of the "taxes on knowledge." He might give it as an axiom of political science—whatever enhances the cost of printing limits the liberty of the press. He concluded amidst loud and prolonged applause.

ANECDOTE OF LORD BROUGHAM.—The "Life of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Heugh" has a description of an interview which a deputation of Scotch Dissenters had some years ago with Lord Brougham. The *Scotsman* adds, from its private knowledge, some odd incidents of the affair. His lordship, on coming out of the court to meet the deputation, immediately on being informed of their object, burst out in a volley of exclamations to the effect that, but for dissent, there would be "No vital religion—no vital religion, gentlemen—no vital religion." While pouring forth this in a most solemn tone, he was all the while shaking violently the locked doors of a lobby full of committee rooms, into one of which he wished to find entrance, and calling for an absent official, not only in passionate tones, but in phraseology which the reverend deputation, at first unwilling to trust their own ears, were at last forced to believe was nothing better than profane swearing. At last, he suddenly drew himself up to the wall opposite a locked door, and with a tremendous kick smashed the lock, and entered, exclaiming—first in a vehement, and then in a solemn tone, but without pause,—"that fellow! Where the—does he always go to? No vital religion, gentlemen; no vital religion—no, no, no."

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—On Friday the sixth party of female emigrants that have been sent out to Australia by the society lately formed under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, embarked on board the fine ship the "William Hyde," to proceed to Port Adelaide. The present party is a comparatively small one, there being only twenty-one altogether; and we understand it is the last party that will be sent out to Australia this season; it being the wish of the committee to receive some intelligence of the success of the first batch that went out in the "Culloden" several months ago, before they send more to that quarter of the world. Active preparations are making for the despatch of a party to Canada, where arrangements have already been made for their reception at Toronto and Hamilton. On going on board the vessel which was to convey them to their destination, the girls were at once taken down to the cabin prepared for them by the members of the committee, among whom were Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Rev. Mr. Quekett, Rev. Dr. Brown, &c. Of the ladies' committee there were present Lady Clanwilliam and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley. Mrs. Wortley called each girl by name, and put into her hands a printed letter of directions for her conduct during the voyage, reminding them that it was only by cheerfulness and good temper, and by a strict obedience to the regulations of the matron, that the comfort of the whole party could be maintained. The letter was read aloud by Mr. Herbert, who afterwards addressed a few kind words to the emigrants, requesting them individually to write on their arrival to the committee, who would ever take a deep interest in their welfare, and reminding them that, upon their own conduct, under God's blessing, depended their future success in life.

CURIOUS STORIES.—As the story goes, a man of miserly habits, who lived in the Vale of Belvoir, has exemplified the "penny wise and pound foolish" proverb. At his death, it was found that he had never opened a packet containing his mother's will, that he might escape the expense of proving it, but at her death had taken informal possession of her property. She had been dead thirty years. On the miser's decease the packet was opened; and with the will were found three promissory notes for £200 each. If the statute of limitation bars the estate from the recovery of the principal, the loss, reckoning compound interest for thirty years, will have been nearly £2,500.—Jonathan Richardson, head bailiff to R. Marsh, Esq., Woodfield-house, Doncaster, three years ago, bought at a sale, for 25s., a chest of ancient mahogany drawers. Not having any particular use for them, they were put into a lumber-room. About a fortnight ago, his eldest daughter got married, and, as something towards housekeeping, this chest of drawers was given to her. She began to make them useful; and on opening one of the drawers she found an old silk stocking, containing twenty sovereigns and three guineas, supposed to have been there for the last twenty years.

DEATHSTRUCK ON HORSEBACK.—On Saturday, a melancholy circumstance occurred in the family of the Rev. J. Swires, vicar of Manfield, near Darlington. His third daughter, Miss Emma Swires, was riding upon horseback in company with her brother; and when near the village of Melsonby, he observed his sister sitting unsteadily upon the saddle, and ultimately fall off the horse. Assistance was at hand, but she died almost immediately. It has been ascertained that death resulted from a fit, or spasms of the heart. She was only 17 years of age. The circumstance has caused great grief to the family. The father was in London at the time; but telegraphic communication having been made to him on Saturday evening, he arrived by the mail on Sunday morning. The case has caused a great deal of excitement in Darlington, as the family are well known and much respected there.—*Sunderland Herald*.

NEWSPAPER



LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Westminster Police Office, on Wednesday, Mr. John Patrick Somers, M.P. for Sligo, charged Charles Bentley with assaulting him. The investigation extended to a great length. The defendant is a "cricketer and butcher," and son of the keeper of the Westminster Scholars' cricket-ground, in Vincent-square. On the evening of Tuesday week, Mr. Somers was passing through the square, accompanied by a friend; Mr. Somers had a dog with him; the gate of the enclosure was open, and the dog ran in and rolled in the grass. Mr. Somers and his friend entered to fetch him out. Bentley was keeping the gate, and he was very insolent and violent towards Mr. Somers because he had entered. After some squabbling, and attempted assaults by Bentley, Mr. Somers went out of the enclosure, and the gate was shut. While he was standing by the rails explaining to some passengers how he had been treated, Bentley unexpectedly ran up and struck him through the rails a severe blow in the face, hurting his eye, causing his nose to bleed, and preventing his appearing in the House of Commons for some time: the blow would have felled him, but that he was saved by a person who stood near. Bentley also applied a vile epithet to Mr. Somers; the Westminster scholars and a gentleman who was with them, it was alleged, aiding in the abuse of the complainant. The Magistrate resolved to send the case to the Sessions, and held Bentley to bail. Some time after, a scholar, and the gentleman mentioned above, attended to deny that they had used foul language to Mr. Somers.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM PRINCE ALBERT.—At Bow-street Police Office, on Wednesday, Edwin Bates, described as an "artist," was charged with sending threatening letters to Prince Albert, with intent to extort money. The Honourable Colonel Charles Grey, equerry to the Queen, produced divers letters sent by the accused to his Royal Highness. They were not read aloud; but the Magistrate perused them, and Bates admitted that he had written them. They would seem to have been solicitations for money, on account of the writer's distress, with declarations that any ill result springing from the man's demands not being granted would be chargeable on the Prince. Bates denied that he had any ill-feeling towards the Royal Family, and pleaded that he was insane; mentioning circumstances to prove it, and referring to divers doctors who knew it. The Magistrate ordered him to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve months; and in default he was locked up.

A "PARTNERSHIP FOR LIFE."—SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.—On the 16th of December last, Mr. George Peck, of the Royal Oak, Chapel-street, Salford, caused the following advertisement to appear in one of the Manchester newspapers:—"The advertiser, a middle-aged and respectable person, would be happy to meet with a respectable female, as partner for life, to assist in conducting a small house and spirit vault in Liverpool or Manchester." This advertisement was replied to by a Mrs. Taylor, and an interview took place at her lodgings in Medlock-street, where she invited Mr. Peck to take tea. This was of course made the occasion of discussing matters connected with the "partnership for life." It would seem, however, that the lady declined to make any immediate arrangement of terms until she should have managed Mr. Peck's house for a while, and thus ascertained, by actual experiment, how far a partnership for so long a date was likely to prove agreeable. She had been married, and if her husband were dead, she was a widow. She had a daughter, about sixteen years of age, a somewhat interesting-looking girl, who was living with her; and it was decided that both should reside at his house; Mrs. Taylor being the female manager, and her daughter to act as barmaid. Nothing definite was arranged respecting financial recompense—in case the partnership was not completed; that also was to be left for future determination. The experiment lasted for about four months; in fact, until the Tuesday preceding Whitsun week, on which unfortunate day Mr. Peck, having been to Liverpool, brought home with him a wife, of course much to the astonishment of Mrs. Taylor, who was soon destined to hear from her more successful rival, "I am mistress here." She had taken some furniture to the house, and as soon as she could get a place in which to deposit it, she had to move, which she very prudently lost no time in doing. However, she conceived that she ought to have some remuneration for her services, and on Monday week she brought an action in the Salford County Court, for the sum of £10 16s. 8d. Mr. Peck said that at the interview above referred to, the plaintiff said she had been a widow about ten years, and was "eligible to become a partner for life." In answer to a question from the judge as to whether he would have married Mrs. Taylor if she had proved "all his fancy painted her," he replied that that was his intention. His Honour then said that if the plaintiff had been a spinster or widow, he conceived the present action would have been brought for breach of promise of marriage, and therefore he should treat the case as being one in which the court had no jurisdiction. The plaintiff's claim was not therefore enforced, nor were costs allowed the defendant.

FORGING CHEQUES.—At the Mansion House, on Thursday, Dixon Dawson, alias John Johnson, was charged with uttering a forged check for £100. Dawson was a Greenwich pensioner; he had been in the employ of Mr. Hawes, the soap-boiler. In the name of John Johnson he sent a letter by post to Lubbock's, containing a check purporting to be

drawn by Miss Hawes; the fraud was detected, and led to the forger's arrest. A similar check for £160 was found on him, with other suspicious papers. Dawson's wife alleged that he is insane. Committed.

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE.—At the Marlborough-street Police-office, on Thursday, the Rev. Charles Turner, of 14, Great Marylebone-street, was charged with having assaulted his wife. The complainant, who is described as "a mild, lady-like woman," said that on Monday her husband struck her several times over the face, head, and shoulders, in the presence of her landlord, who could corroborate her statement. The reverend gentleman said, "it was all a mistake"—he had "only patted her about with his hands in a playful way." Mr. Bingham said, in the absence of rebutting evidence, he must take the assault as proved, and call on the defendant to put in bail to keep the peace for three months. The reverend gentleman said, he could not find bail, and must therefore go to prison. As he passed his wife, he held out his hand and shook hands with her. He was then removed to the lock-up cell.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We understand that the interesting experiment of conveying messages by a submarine telegraph from Dover to Calais will take place in the course of ten days or a fortnight. A company, consisting chiefly of English shareholders, has been constituted in Paris, where all the shares have been taken up, and the entire length of wire is completed and in a condition to be laid down. House's telegraph, which has long been in successful operation between New York and Philadelphia, is the one that is to be used; and should the experiment succeed, the public may shortly be gratified by the sight of printed communications transmitted from shore to shore at the rate of more than 100 letters per minute.—*Times*.

EXCURSION OF A CLERGYMAN AND HIS PARISHIONERS.—The singular excursions of the Rev. James Brown and his parishioners at Bethnal-green, have been several times noticed by the newspaper press. The rev. gentleman is now the rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars, where he has introduced the same excellent plan. On Monday morning, in last week, the children in the schools, their parents, the inmates of the union and several of the poorer attendants at the church, formed a monster party, numbering upwards 1,000, and were conveyed by special train to Richmond, from whence they walked to "The Avenues," a delightful spot on the banks of the Thames, nearly opposite Twickenham. The morning was passed in dancing and various games, and in the afternoon a number of the wealthier inhabitants of the parish joined the party.

MR. CHARLES GILPIN.—We are happy to state that the information which reached us last week, and which was given in the announcement of an accident to this gentleman, was considerably exaggerated. The fall was very severe, but he has now reached home, and, with the exception of a fractured elbow, which prevents him from using his right arm, is now in his usual state of health.

SINGULAR FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM.—On Friday evening last a young man, named Joseph Pixton, aged 22, was bathing in the river Collin, near to Ashley-mill, when he was unhappily drowned. It appears that the deceased had been working in a hayfield throughout the day, and, being hot, determined to bathe, although particularly cautioned not to do so by his relations at the mill, with whom he lived. Their reason for so cautioning him was that on the three previous nights he had dreamed that he was drowning in the river. Each morning he had related his dream to the family, and in joke told them who should have his clothing, &c., if it happened, and mentioned a young woman who was to have his watch. On the night in question he had been swimming down the river. He left the water, and told the parties who were with him that he would have a dive in a deep part of the river. So saying, he ran on the bank, sprang in headforemost, and never was seen afterwards. An alarm was given, and Mr. Davenport, who is upwards of 60 years of age, but an excellent swimmer, jumped into the river, dived several times, and tried all he could to find him, but without success. It was an hour and a half before Pixton's body could be found.—*Manchester Guardian*.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.—The Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations have issued another of their short Tracts upon the mechanism of Christian Socialism, containing details of management, and a Code of Laws for the government of these Institutions, prefaced by some remarks to this effect:—

In offering this machinery to others, we are bound to protest against that idolatry of social mechanism which imagines society as a mere assemblage of wheels and springs, and not as a partnership of living men; which takes account of the form alone, and not of the spirit which animates it; but we have also to protest with scarcely less earnestness against that idolatry of individual will, which scorns all regular means of action—looks for all social improvements to the mere genius of some mighty leader in whose way it would almost place obstacles, like hurdles, for him to leap over, rather than smooth the way for the feeble crowd; or against that faith which sees God only in the works of nature, and not in the works of men; which may delight in tracing the harmonies of the solar system, yet sees nothing but human devices and intellectual snares in the harmonies of social organization; which acknowledges as divine the instinctive laws of a community of bees or of emmets, but turns away from the laws of a fellowship of men, as if they had nothing to do with the will, with the wisdom, with the love, of the Great Lawgiver.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We understand that her Majesty has determined to prorogue Parliament in person, and that, consequently, the adjournment may be expected to take place before the 20th August, which is named for the departure of the court for Scotland. Her Majesty and the Prince and Royal Family will proceed by railway. Sir G. Grey will be the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty. Until the estimates shall be passed, it will be impossible to fix the exact day for the prorogation, but it is generally expected to take place on Friday the 16th, or Saturday the 17th August, but may, by circumstances, be prolonged even to Monday the 19th. We are enabled to state that the Ministerial Fish Dinner is fixed for Saturday, the 10th August, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.—*Observer*.

RETRENCHMENT.—Thirty-two paymasterships of constabulary in Ireland are to be abolished forthwith.—*Ibid*.

LADY PEEL has greatly improved in health within the last ten days. It is stated the late Sir Robert Peel has bequeathed the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens, and all its appurtenances, to her ladyship for life, as well as a yearly income of £6,000, afterwards to revert to the present baronet and his heirs.

LEGAL CHANGES.—We regret to say that the health of Sir Launcelot Shadwell is seriously impaired, and that it is highly probable that he will not again be able to resume the duties which he has discharged for many years so ably and so assiduously in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. It is also quite true, we are sorry to add, that Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wigram has suffered the loss of his sight, not, as it has been stated, from any recent operation, but from the gradual process of decay, and from too close application and exercise. It is, therefore, highly probable that no less than two vacancies out of the three Vice-Chancellors will take place. But one of these vacancies only will be filled up. The distinctive title of Vice-Chancellor of England, now enjoyed by Sir Launcelot Shadwell, is to cease at his death, retirement, or removal. His place will be filled up by the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor (with £6,000 per annum), instead of Vice-Chancellor of England (with £6,000 a year). Vice-Chancellor Wigram's place will not be filled up. The permanent arrangement will thus comprise two Vice-Chancellors, at salaries of £5,000, and the saving will be £6,000 a year.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

DEATH OF NEANDER.—Germany has just lost her celebrated Protestant theologian, John Augustus William Neander—first Professor of Theology in the Royal University of Berlin. Neander was born at Göttingen on the 16th of January, 1789—and was, consequently, upwards of sixty-one when he died. He was the child of Hebrew parents. He studied at Halle and Göttingen; and at the early age of twenty-three was appointed professor at Heidelberg. Neander has published a great number of works—among which may be named, "Memoirs of the History of Christianity and of the Christian Life," "A History of St. Bernard and his Time," "A History of St. Chrysostom and of the origin of the Eastern Church," the "Development and Explanation of the various Gnostic Systems," and a "History of the Establishment and Government of the Church by the Apostles."

REFORM MEETING.—A meeting of reformers of the district of Walworth was held on Wednesday evening. Among the speakers were Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. The latter informed the meeting, that at one period the National Association, of which he is the president, adopted a monetary qualification of £10, as necessary to admission to the council of the Association; but "that qualification was, by a unanimous vote, abolished [hear]; and, henceforth, the only qualification would consist in the payment of 1s., a mere nominal thing, and election [hear]. Where there were fifty members in a local association, they would have the power to send a member to the council; and, by such means, the council would become a truly representative and popular body [hear]. For obvious and well-grounded reasons, the fundamental principles of the Association could not be changed but in a full meeting composed of all the members [hear]. The council had also undertaken the responsibility of electing every year fifty honorary members to its body; because, from time to time, gentlemen whom it would be desirable to have on the council might be passed over without being elected." Speaking of the necessity that exists for financial reform, Sir Joshua remarked:—"On Tuesday evening, a vote of £44,000 came before the House of Commons for Hong Kong, in China, containing some 600, or at most 1,000 Europeans, and a small population of the lower order of Chinese. Nevertheless, there was a Governor with £6,000 a year [oh, oh]; a Chief Justice at £3,000 [oh, oh]; an Attorney General to assist him at £1,500 [oh, oh]; with secretaries, comptrollers, an accountant-general, colonial surgeon, and chaplain, with salaries varying from £100 to £700 [oh, oh]. Such was the way in which fiscal matters were dealt with, to correct which was the object of that Association" [hear].

PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.—We are happy to learn that this project has been most favourably received by the Government, and that the plans of the borough committee are now under the consideration of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

LITERATURE.

Social Aspects. By J. STORES SMITH. London: John Chapman.

THIS book has awakened in us many painful thoughts and intense feelings. It is fearfully true—passionate in its upbraidings, unsparing in its exposures—yet full of wisdom, and pervaded by an earnest loving spirit. The author sees things as they are—too sad and too real for silence—and courageously tells of them with stern and honest truth. Integrity, purity, and spiritual virtue, are the all to him—them he will gladly recognise and worship; but the hollow pretence to them, conventional substitutions for them, and, still more, base oblivion of them, he contemns and denounces. Although we regard the social aspects of our times from a partly different point of view—holding Christianity to be a deeper reality than it seems to this writer, even an only religion for man—there is yet scarcely a page of this remarkable book which we could not willingly transfer to our columns; so thoroughly are we persuaded that it touches many of our worst social miseries, and is fitted, not inconsiderably, to arouse the only spirit by which they can be corrected and cured.

We shall present several extracts, from different chapters of the volume, which we think may have some interest and instructiveness to the reader; being guided in their selection by suitability to partial quotation, rather than by the development of the chief points in the author's essay.

The first extract is on—

CONVENTIONAL MARRIAGES.

"Connected with marriage there are two men honourable, and two alone—he who loving, and having the wherewithal to maintain her he loves, and those whom he may have to love, follows his heart's imperial behest implicitly, and marries; and he who, loving, and not having that wherewithal, abides patiently, struggles manfully, and, if unsuccessful, dies abiding. But the third man, he who, having ample means to procure every reasonable and solid comfort and enjoyment, and to support in integrity a wife and family, suffers the years to run by, and fritters away his golden era in frivolities or profligacy, because he cannot command the gew-gaws and outside of a fashionable life, sacrifices love and manly truth to purchase, when love and truth alike are dead to him, an aristocratic wedding, and a dazzling 'At-Home.' Surely it is not too severe to call that man despicable. What, then, is the tendency of a state of society requiring, *primâ facie*, a great proportion of its votaries so to become despicable?

"When that barrier is overstepped—when, after long years of bachelorhood, the mosaic-arabesque house has been purchased and bedizened—and the united pair sit down together to commence their married co-existence, does the aspect brighten, or is the progress worthy the commencement? Worthy it is, indeed. That which bases itself upon hollowness can never prove a substantial erection; and so, instead of the husband saying, 'To live a true life—to emulate the lives of all the great and true, whose worth has made the earth beautiful for us to live in, to develop ourselves to the full of our capacities, and to teach our children to do the like when we are gone—that is our married duty, O wife, and shall be our married pathway also.' Instead of that, the words are thus:—'We are married; we have a position to keep—we have not much to keep it upon; the end of our battling must be, therefore, with our five hundred to emulate and keep pace with our neighbour who has eight.' And so the race commences—*Cinq-cents* running at the heels of *Mille*. *Mille* had fifty at his party last month, shall not *Cinq-cents* scheme and contrive, and even run a little into debt, and have as great a number at his this month? Madame *Mille* gets her millinery at the fashionable extravagant French establishment on the parade or in the square—shall not Madame *Cinq-cents* go there also, even if she hide it from her husband, and pay the pretty little accounts by instalments, stolen from the household expenses from time to time? Madame *M.* sends her girl to the expensive boarding school, where they learn to knit anti-macassars, make wax flowers, weave pictures in Berlin wool, and other sedate and womanly necessities. Madame *C.-c.* sets her woman's ingenuity to work—her wife's persuasion and expostulation; and though the husband begins to have dim visions of the *Gazette* glimmering before him, the young Demoiselles *C.-c.* go there also. A lady the other day showed me an epergne she had been buying. It was elegant in form, and costly. Knowing that I had a sort of contempt for such things when out of keeping with the known position of the owners, she simpered with modest pride, 'I think I deserved that; for I and my daughters went without butter and sugar for nearly a year, and did not go to the sea-side in summer, to purchase that.' And does not such an incident illustrate the whole system? We will forego butter, sugar, the fresh healthy air of heaven in the summer time; but we must have our epergne. Something like an Irish idiot who used to march the street with ragged clothes, bare legs and feet, but always with a cast-off military cocked hat, with peacock's feathers on his head."

To this clever sketching of domestic folly, we add a few suggestive words on—

IMMORALITY CONCEALED OR CURED.

"It is one thing to have hooded immorality into concealment, and another to have actually lessened the sum of immorality. Boils, cutaneous blotches, denote inner festering humours, and there are two ways of dealing with them. There is a way of getting them out of sight by the outer application of cosmetics; the present beauty of the complexion is increased by such a process, but the actual health, the ultimate beauty, is by no means benefited. There is also another method of procedure by inward radical treatment, slower in visible operation, perhaps increasing the excrescence for the time being, but is generally accounted by practitioners as the sounder method. Hence it is asked, have we so

driven immorality in, to fester even more foully in its hidden channels, or are we more moral in our lives, thoughts, and conversations, individually and nationally, than we were in those days of blatant profligacy? Have we actually increased the amount of personal purity in the country, augmented the gross bulk of British morality, or have we merely, as is feared, succeeded in establishing a dominant show of morality which has small existence in reality? These are grave questions. The answer is not upon the surface of things, and the fact of there being such questions necessary to be put, and the answer not being self-evidently affirmative, shows of itself what an immense scope yet remains for an apostle of purity among us.

"When virtue has grown conventional, when it becomes a mark of good breeding not to be dissolute in society, we must not expect any very healthy energetic morality to exist at all among the men of society; and we may be prepared to find a far greater amount of empty talk than of stern practice, for the man who appears to be moral because it is fashionable so to appear, will generally be so only when in fashionable places."

We rejoice to give opportunity of speech to every man who will testify thus wisely respecting

THE MORALITY OF POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

If we thought of duty more than pleasure, and if when the gratification of the eye is ministered to, we did not gloss over the evilness of that which feeds it, one would imagine some fast-spreading public amusements give ample evidence of a large amount of light depravity in our present race of amusement seekers. The stage for instance. Play-acting, tragedy, rant, bombastic mouthings, are nearly exploded, and most justly; but is it an improved state of things to have, in their stead, the ballet? Is it not more moral, more elevating, to hear Hamlet discourse his sublime soliloquies, though never so miserably delivered, than to see a half-naked girl degrade her nature to an applauding audience, and dance a picturesque pollution of her sex? I am not blind to the poetry of motion, and that kind of thing, when it is placed before me; but do not let a fine sounding sentence hide the actual interpretation of such a feature. What I would say to any man defending the ballet, is simply, would he like to see his sister, or any female friend, so situated? He would scarce deign a reply to such an interrogation; and yet the same God who made his sister and his friend made also the dancer he applauds and scorns; she is a daughter of eternity even as they are, and what is a sin in them is a sin in her."

While *Athenæums* and like institutions fail on every hand, it is well to look fixedly at one of their follies:—

DEBATING CLUBS.

"Perhaps the only generally successful portion of the actual machinery of literary institutions are the debating clubs; the few advantages of which are overwhelmed in their disadvantages. They are the natural result of the employment of association for the intellect, encouraging, as that must, a showy outside of knowledge with no inner root, rather than well-smelted, well-assimilated information. Beginning at a late hour in the evening, a young man is drawn away from home to admire his own glib utterance, and astonish a few of his fellows by an exhibition of a miracle peculiar to our century—the manufacture of glittering texture from perfect vacuity and emptiness. Were he to choose from the library any book, at random well-nigh, and to retire home and read it, it cannot be but he would retire to rest a wiser man than after a month's attendance on a debating club. It would be difficult to tell what result springs from such societies, except the augmenting of unlimited babble, and the increase of vain acclimation. Nothing can be more intensely comical than the dilettante depth and metaphysics of these debates; the pen of Cervantes is wanting to describe the Quixotic scene of a meeting of men arguing with fiercest gesticulations, with inflated oratorical pomp and self-importance, as though pleading for the rights of man before the universe, upon some such topics as these:—'Have the crusades really benefited humanity?' 'Does Andrew Marvel deserve the thanks of posterity?' 'Whether is Kirke White or the prophet Isaiah the truest poet?' while you hear, as I have heard, in the most florid harangues the most childlike ignorance displayed. Burns designated as one of our finest nineteenth-century poets; Mahomet spoken of as the predecessor of the Saviour! The resolute, independent knowledge-seeker does not herd with such as these; knowing the falsity of the gregarious system, he is perfecting himself slowly, but truly and surely, in his quiet home—not there."

We must make room for yet one quotation more, from a serious and sensible chapter on "Literature," of which our selected portion is on

OUR COMIC LITERATURE.

"The 'Pickwick Papers' have had an enormous and pernicious influence on the reading community. I do not speak it in any disparagement of that most masterly book, or of its brilliant and generous author. The fault was in the age and the predisposition of the people. There are times when food, highly nutritious in itself, through hidden unsoundness in the eater, awakens grievous maladies. So with 'Pickwick.' It came forth as a true spring from the hidden waters of humour, which underlie all things, animate or inanimate; and as men cannot but be captivated with whatever is genuine, they went wild in their admiration of it, and the author deservedly took his place with Cervantes, Rabelais, and Richter, as one of the master humorists of the world. Unfortunately, however, it aroused a latent thirst for frivolity and light-mindedness, such as none could have imagined would ever find even a passing lurking-place in the study of Saxon character; and since then we have had little else than one immense demand for books professing to be of the humorous vein, and a corresponding deluge of the most multifarious assortment of comic inanities ever produced since the invention of moveable types."

"If the demand and supply had been formed of the same sterling quality as constituted the characteristic of the originator of this taste, the prospect might have been brighter; though, even then, for unsober writing of any kind, however masterly, to have a large territory in national literature, augurs little soberness in the people. But, unfortunately, that has not been the case.

Between the genius of Dickens, and the shallow, grinning flippancies of his thousand and one imitators, there is as glaring a difference as between Richter and a circus clown. Dashing off-handness, rattling effrontery, forced comicality, and an unvarying groundwork of levity, are the chief ingredients in these shoals of popular bagatelles. Life is regarded as a mere mountebank feast, to provoke nothing higher or deeper than a pun or a paradox. Good and evil are alike made laughable—clothed, at least, in a garment of the ludicrous. The haughty peer—the mad atheist—the grubbing miser—the drunken rake—the light girl of the ballet—all are spoken of with the same complacent flippancy; posture and distorted till a remunerative number are led to smile."

"Nor is this the worst; we have another literator actually selecting, as his share in the mighty achievements to be accomplished by the press, the compilation of a *Comic History of England*, in two considerable volumes. Not a humorous *bona fide* performance, as such an attempt might so well and so usefully have been, but a mere series of plays upon words, modern slang, and general buffoonery. Comic grammars, sketch-books, tales, travels, and essays,—these were bearable, if not enjoyable; but a *Comic History of England*! What a satire upon the literary aspects of the age that one book, issuing from the most popular literary clique, furnishes us with! A friend of ours, a stern old Covenanter, who regards this day of infidelity, as he justly calls it, with a grim contempt, on stumbling upon that work in a publisher's shop, not long ago, turned to the shopman with the question, 'And when, sir, will ye bring out the *Comic Bible*?' The reproof was daring, but not by any means too severe; and the speech lies here recorded as a suggestion."

It must be admitted, that these extracts contain much powerful writing—and, we think, truthful also, and able to suggest profitable thoughts to the reader. We hope they will not prove wearisome; for we confess we could have liked to make yet others, chiefly from the chapters on "The Aristocracy of Mammon," and "The Spiritual." The author is thoroughly Carlylean, and many of his ideas reveal this source and inspiration,—sometimes almost exposing him to the charge of imitation and second-hand presentments of thought. But, notwithstanding our dissension in the matter of the "Latter-day Pamphlets," we like to hear him speak of his master, whom he calls the "admitted King"—"the Isaiah of the age." And, although we are constrained to repeat that the book is unsatisfying to us, from the absence of the intense and distinctive *Christian* element, we receive with pleasure a work so free from polite lispings, pretty theorizings, and canting progressivism; speaking, as it does, earnest truth, fearlessly but in love.

South Africa delineated; or, Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of its Tribes and Missions, &c. By the Rev. THORNLEY SMITH, seven years a Wesleyan Missionary in that country. London: John Mason.

THE substance of this work has already appeared in the "Wesleyan Methodist Magazine;" and has been rewritten and enlarged for republication. It deserved this appearance in a separate form, and is entitled to a favourable reception, not only from the supporters of missions to the heathen, but also, from all who take an interest in labours on behalf of the aborigines of countries brought under British rule, or in the adaptation of the colonies of Cape Town and Port Natal to the residence of British emigrants. It possesses three very decided merits,—that its notices of the country, its natural history and inhabitants, convey, in an unpretending and delightful manner, a large amount of valuable information,—that its incidents of personal adventure and residence are subordinated to the general purpose of the work, and, when they occur, are well and picturesquely told;—and, that its account of missionary operations and results is free, to a commendable extent, from the religious diction and peculiarity which have so often interfered with the general usefulness of similar works.

The Life of a Vagrant; or, the Testimonial of an Outcast to the Value and Truth of the Gospel. London: Chas. Gilpin.

THIS little book is entirely unique,—the life of a beggar, by himself. It is impossible for us to describe the interest with which we have read its simple pages. The writer's long friendlessness has had happy issue in finding the great Friend of the sinful; and his weary wanderings have closed in refuge in the bosom of the Church. The Rev. John Waddington, of Southwark, of whose church the "vagrant" is now "a consistent and devoted member," has edited the narrative, and vouches for its "correctness and fidelity;" speaking of the writer as "truthful, industrious, frugal, kind, and devout." He says, "It is rarely that an author presents himself in a garb so mean, and withal under circumstances of such deep, moral, and religious interest. I met him returning from the printers' with his friend, after having made the final arrangements for publishing, on London Bridge, carrying a board on his shoulders. As we stood together in the rain, I accepted the gratuitous commission to edit this little work." We cannot refrain from transcribing the appropriate quotation from Robert Hall which the editor has prefixed as a motto, and which accurately describes the real interest and moral importance of this novel autobiography:—"The moral history of a beggar, which faithfully revealed the interior movements of his mind, and laid open the secret causes which contributed to form and determine his character, might enlarge and enlighten the views of a

philosopher." Certain we are that no genuine man can read it without deep stirrings of his brother-heart—and that no Christian can receive its pointed illustrations of the universal operation of "the law of kindness," without strong emotion. We think it right to add, that the undivided profits of the work, by the liberality of the printers, are secured to the author; and it is hoped to raise a fund by them which may enable him to become a Scripture Reader. We pray our readers to purchase it, and to give it more than a hasty glance, and see if it be not a profitable study and suggestive lesson.

The People's Service of Song: a Tune-Book for the Pew. The Harmonies revised by G. HOGARTH, Esq.; the whole edited by JOHN CURWEN. London: Ward and Co.

THE praise we can bestow on this new tune-book is—for the congregational character of the tunes selected—the simplicity yet richness of the harmonies—the admirable feature of the insertion of twenty of the finest chants, together with Sanctuses and several Congregational Anthems—and the composition of an Index, in which 950 hymns, most generally used by Evangelical churches, are arranged with the names of two or three tunes suitable to each. But we think that, notwithstanding the preservation of a proportion between the number of tunes of each several metre to the hymns actually in use, a sufficient variety of tunes for ordinary metres is not secured, considering that hymns of those metres are so much more repeatedly employed than those of peculiar metres. And while the character of the melodies is generally good, there are some which could be easily spared; and others, of the most appropriate and exquisite kind, to which we are accustomed, are missing altogether. It is excellently printed, and the price is exceedingly low.

MR. ROEBUCK AT SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Roebuck appeared before his constituents, on Wednesday, to deliver to them an address, in accordance with an annual custom, established by his predecessor, Sir H. G. Ward. The Mayor presided. The Irish Franchise and the House of Lords occupied a prominent position in his speech. His description of the course of conduct in the House of Commons, with respect to questions, is amusing:—

Mr. Cobden says that he has balloted, I believe, every time that a ballot has taken place in the House of Commons, for the purpose of bringing on his views about peace and arbitration; and yet Mr. Cobden, with all his good intentions, has been unable to get a night for that purpose. I, like Mr. Cobden, had my hobby; it was not the Peace Society, but it was the Church of Ireland. I tried, night after night, to be on that ballot to get a chance. But there is a set of honourable gentlemen—and we are all honourable men [laughter]—who have a fancy and a pleasure to see their names always upon the books of the House of Commons. They are invariably proposing questions about which the world takes no earthly interest; and as sure as the day for balloting comes round, you find twenty or thirty balloting-papers which relate to those mysterious matters that only concern the gentlemen who propose them. The consequence is, that the real working business of the days which are devoted to the private members is overrun by those ideal matters; and the consequence resulting from that is, that those in which the people really take an interest, when the people desire it, cannot come on to be discussed. I will give you an illustration. There is a body of gentlemen in this country—I dare say you have heard talk of them—called country gentlemen. Now, the country gentlemen had a great ambition about the malt tax. They wanted to discuss the malt tax. They, like us, found the ballot overrun. There was no possibility of getting the malt tax discussed, but instead of the malt tax there was something about the Rajah of Sattarah or Kamachatka [laughter], or something in which nobody took any interest. Under these circumstances, ten of them, I think, combined together, and every one of them put his hand into the box, with the full intention that the first of them that was called should give the malt tax for discussion; and that was the only way in which they were enabled to get the discussion. They got it, and they were beaten, as you all know.

The hon. gentleman met with an enthusiastic reception. The meeting, before it separated, unanimously resolved:—

That the best thanks of this meeting are hereby given to John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., for his independent conduct in Parliament, and for his attendance here this day.

MR. HORSMAN has been compelled to leave town under the advice of his physicians, in consequence of ill health.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The butler of Mr. Cooper, of Manor-house, Brixton, having been out shooting, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., left his loaded fowling-piece on the hall table whilst answering his master's bell. Henry Cooper, a lad of sixteen, entered the hall at that moment, and taking up the weapon presented it at his sister, who was along with him. Mrs. Evans, the housekeeper, who had followed them, was in the act of remonstrating with him on the foolishness of his conduct, when the piece exploded, and both females fell with a loud shriek. Miss Cooper received the chief contents of the charge in her neck and face; and, should she recover, will, it is feared, be disfigured for life. The housekeeper is so dangerously injured that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

THE "PILOT" STEAMER, which plies on Loch Lomond, was wrecked last Friday, while carrying excursion passengers up the Loch, by striking on a sunken rock near the shore. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The "Pilot" was the property of the owners of the "Orion," lately wrecked at Portpatrick.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE RAINMAKERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBES.

—The rainmaker's art is a regular profession among the Bechuanas, and the individuals who practise it are much esteemed and highly venerated among their fellow-men. They are supposed to work by supernatural agency; and, acting probably on the general principle that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country, they invariably practise their arts amongst tribes remote from their own particular districts. Their birth and original place of residence are always involved in mystery; and they pretend to have been suddenly created in some lonely cave, or on the summit of a mountain, from which they came in a state of manhood without undergoing the usual ordeal of birth. Some of these rainmakers attain to much higher reputation than their fellow-necromancers; an illustrious character of this description is much sought after, and is often sent for from an amazing distance by a chief on whose dominions the periodical thunderstorms (which are often very partial) have failed to descend. The modes in which they propitiate the clouds are various. The one most commonly practised is by collecting a few leaves of each individual variety of tree in the forest, which they allow to simmer in large pots over a slow fire, while a sheep is killed by pricking it in the heart with a "lemue," or long sewing-needle, while the rainmaker is employed in performing a variety of absurd incantations. The steam arising from the simmering leaves is supposed to reach and propitiate the clouds, and the remainder of the day is spent in dances which are joined in by all the tribe and kept up till midnight, being accompanied with songs having a long-continued chorus in which all join, and the burden of which is the power and praises of the rainmaker. It often, however, happens that the relentless clouds decline attending to the solicitations of the rainmaker, and the fields of young corn become parched and withered. Other schemes are then resorted to. A number of the young men sally forth, and, forming an extensive circle, they enclose the rocky face of some mountain side in which the rock-loving klippringer is likely to be met with, when, by gradually contracting their circle like our Highlanders of old, they generally manage to catch alive sundry klippringers, whose voices are supposed to attract rain. The unfortunate little antelopes thus captured are paraded round the kraal, while the rainmaker, by pinching and tormenting them, induces them to scream. But as it often happens that these and all his other machinations prove unavailing, the rainmaker is at times obliged to make a moonlight flitting and out and run for it, when the services of another of the fraternity are courted. When the rainmakers fail to fulfil their promises they always ascribe their want of success to the presence of some mysterious agency which has destroyed the effect of their otherwise infallible nostrums. One of these anti-rainmaking articles is ivory, which is believed to have great influence in driving away rain, in consequence of which, in the summer season, they produce it only as the sun goes down, at which time it is brought for the trader's inspection carefully wrapped up in a kaross. I remember, on one occasion, incurring the censure of a whole tribe, who firmly believed me to have frightened the rain from their dominions by exposing a quantity of ivory at noonday; and on another occasion the chief of a certain tribe commanded a missionary with whom I am acquainted to remove all the rafters from the roof of his house, these having been pointed out by the rainmaker as obstructing the success of his incantations.—*Cumming's Five Years' Adventures in South Africa.*

ENCOUNTER WITH THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—I took the sea-cow next me, and with my first ball I gave her a mortal wound, knocking loose a great plate on the top of her skull. She at once commenced plunging round and round, and then occasionally remained still, sitting for a few minutes on the same spot. On hearing the report of my rifle, two of the others took up stream, and the fourth dashed down the river; they trotted along, like oxen, at a smart pace, as long as the water was shallow. I was now in a state of very great anxiety about my wounded sea-cow, for I feared that she would get down into deep water, and be lost like the last one; her struggles were still carrying her down stream, and the water was becoming deeper. To settle the matter, I accordingly fired a second shot from the bank; which, entering the roof of her skull, passed out through her eye; she then kept continually splashing round and round in a circle in the middle of the river. I had great fears of the crocodiles, and I did not know that the sea-cow might not attack me. My anxiety to secure her, however, overcame all hesitation; so, divesting myself of my leathers, and armed with a sharp knife, I dashed into the water, which at first took me up to my armpits, but in the middle was shallower. As I approached Behemoth, her eye looked very wicked. I halted for a moment, ready to dive under the water if she attacked me; but she was stunned, and did not know what she was doing; so, running in upon her, and seizing her short tail, I attempted to incline her course to land. It was extraordinary what enormous strength she still had in the water. I could not guide her in the slightest, and she continued to splash, and plunge and blow, and make her circular course, carrying me along with her as if I were a fly on her tail. Finding her tail gave me but a poor hold, as the only means of securing my prey, I took out my knife, and, cutting two deep parallel incisions through the skin on her rump, and, lifting this skin from the flesh, so that I could get in my two hands, I made use of this as a handle; and after some

desperate hard work, sometimes pushing and sometimes pulling, the sea-cow continuing her circular course all the time, and I holding on at her rump like grim death, eventually I succeeded in bringing this gigantic and most powerful animal to the bank. Here the bushman quickly brought me a stout buffalo-rhein from my horse's neck, which I passed through the opening in the thick skin, and moored Behemoth to a tree; I then took my rifle, and sent a ball through the centre of her head, and she was numbered with the dead.—*Cumming's Hunting Life in South Africa.*

PROBABLE FUTURE SUBSTITUTES FOR COAL, &c.

We have a confident hope, however—or rather, a firm belief—that long before our coal-fields are really exhausted, discoveries will be made, both of new motive powers and new sources of heat or caloric, which will make all future generations independent of those clumsy and dingy resources. Motive power, we think, will probably be supplied, either directly, by such omnipresent and inexhaustible elements as electricity and galvanism, or by the employment of some gas, far more elastic than steam, and capable of being called into action, and again condensed, by slight mechanical impulses, or by changes of temperature incalculably less than are now necessary for the management of that comparatively intractable substance. But, even if we should still require to use steam, we are persuaded that means will be devised for its generation, or rather, for the production of evolutions of heat for that and all other purposes far less operose, indirect, and precarious, than the combustion of coal. This may probably be effected without any process of combustion at all, either by the great agents of galvanism or electricity already referred to; or by the friction, hammering, or rolling, of solid and practically indestructible bodies; or by the forcible compression of common air, or of other elastic fluids; or by the chemical combination of different substances; while, if combustion must still be resorted to, might it not be constantly maintained without the tremendous expense of the working and transportation of fuel, by merely contriving a method of burning the inexhaustible, omnipresent, and eternally reproduced element of *hydrogen*, as it exists in the great ocean, and in all our great lakes, rivers, fountains, and tanks, and tubs of rain-water, with the equally omnipresent, inexhaustible, and constantly reproduced *oxygen* of the circumambient atmosphere. These, we are aware, may now strike many (perhaps most) people as mere Utopian or Laputan fancies; and undoubtedly they are, as yet, but vague and general suggestions. But when we consider how much wider and more audacious (as less warranted by any analogous experience) similar anticipations of electric telegraphs, photographic painting, or railway locomotives, must have appeared but fifty years ago, we really cannot consent to put them in such a category; but, on the contrary, confess to a certain feeling, both of pride and of confidence, in thus recording what we cannot but consider as a truly prophetic, though it may be but a dim and somewhat indistinct vision of a good and glory to come.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A GENTLEMAN.—Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age, who can hold cheerful conversation with one whom years have deprived of charms—show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches, and family—show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would a coward, the ridiculer of woman's foibles, or the exposé of womanly reputation—show me that man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman, in any condition or class, and you can show me a gentleman; nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian.—*Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.*

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—In New York, in 1796, my store was in Maiden-lane, within three doors of the store of John Mowatt, an extensive dealer in shoes. His foreman was John Pelsue, who sat behind the counter stitching shoes and waiting on customers as they stepped in. One day a corpse was found in the dock at the foot of the street. The coroner took the jury from the neighbourhood; and among them John Mowatt and his foreman, John Pelsue. The corpse lay on a table in the centre of the room. Some of the jurymen remarked, that as soon as John Pelsue looked on the corpse he started, turned pale, and looked as if going to faint. He rallied however; but his subsequent movements occasioned some curious remarks. The jury, having returned a verdict of death by drowning, were discharged. Mowatt turned round to look for his foreman, but behold he was not there. He stepped out of doors, and saw him high up the street, on a half-run, when he quickly turned a corner. All sorts of inquiries were made, but nothing could be heard of him. This, with his turning pale at the first sight of the corpse, occasioned some strange surmises among the jurors for many days afterwards. John Mowatt was a bachelor of 35, and Pelsue had seen about 30 summers. On a certain day, about one month thereafter, a lady in deep mourning stepped into Mowatt's store, and asked for a pair of shoes. While John was trying how the shoe fitted, the lady inquired, "You had a man in your store, John Pelsue by name—what has become of him?" "Yes," said Mowatt, "but what has become of him I would

give a good deal to learn." He then related the story as above stated. "Strange," replied the lady; "and have you not seen him since?" "No," replied Mowatt, "I have not seen him since." "Yes, you have seen him," replied the lady. "I certainly," said Mowatt, "would not contradict a lady of your appearance; but I have not seen him to my knowledge." "Well, then," says she, "I am John Pelsue; and the subject on whom we held the inquest was the corpse of my husband. My family name is Randall. I was born in Philadelphia. I married (against the wish of my parents) John Connor, a sober, industrious man, by trade a shoemaker. We lived happily for two years. He then took to drinking; neglected his business; and once, while in liquor, he struck me. We had no family; so I resolved, while we were stitching shoes together, to learn his trade, and leave him. I soon made a passable shoe, when I assumed the male attire, came to New York, and you gave me work as a journeyman. The rest you know." John told the present narrator, some days after, that on hearing this he was dumbfounded. "Well, Madam," says John, "what are your plans for the future?" Says she, "I have not formed my plans." "Well," says John, "I liked you as a journeyman; and when foreman, I was pleased; suppose now we go into partnership for life." In forty-eight hours thereafter they were married. She was a fine-looking woman, and might have passed for twenty-five. This, perhaps, is the first instance on record of a woman's sitting as coroner's jurymen on the corpse of her husband. The above is a simple tale of truth. I was witness to all the facts.—*Laurie Todd.*

GENTLE REPROOF.—We have all heard of the husband who, in a moment of hasty irritation, said to her who but a few months before united her fate to his, "If you are not satisfied with my conduct, go; return to your friends and happiness." "And will you give me back that which I brought to you?" "Yes," he replied, "all your wealth shall go with you; I covet it not." "Alas," she answered, "I thought not of my wealth, I spoke of my maiden affections, of my buoyant hope, of my devoted love; can you give these back to me?" "No," said the man, throwing himself at her feet, "no, I cannot restore these—I will do more; I will keep them unsullied and unstained; I will cherish them through life and in my death; and I will never again forget that I have sworn to protect and cheer her who gave up to me all that she held most dear." Did I not tell you there was poetry in a woman's look—a woman's word? See it here! The mild, gentle reproof of love winning back from its harshness and rudeness the stern and unyielding temper of an angry man. Ah, if creation's fairer sex only knew their strongest weapons, how many of wedlock's fierce battles would be unfought; how much of unhappiness and coldness would be avoided.—*Charlton.*

POWER OF HABIT.—Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions: whatever we do often, we become more and more apt to do. A snuff-taker begins with a pinch of snuff per day, and ends with a pound or two every month. Swearing begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation. Such-like instances are of too common notoriety to need that they be adduced; but as I before observed, at the very time that the tendency to do the thing is every day increasing, the pleasure resulting from it is, by the blunted sensibility of the bodily organ, diminished, and the desire is irresistible, though the gratification is nothing. There is rather an entertaining example of this in Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," in that scene where he is represented as playing at cards with the Count, a professed gambler. "Such," says Mr. Fielding, "was the power of habit over the minds of these illustrious persons, that Mr. Wild could not keep his hands out of the Count's pockets, though he knew they were empty; nor could the Count abstain from palming a card, though he was well aware Mr. Wild had no money to pay him."—*Sidney Smith.*

PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—The Secretaries of the Peace Congress, the Rev. H. Richard and Elihu Burritt, are vigorously preparing the way for a large continental delegation. They have visited Heidelberg, Mannheim, Worms, Dresden, Giessen, Cassel, Halle, Leipzig, Berlin, and are now continuing their course through Hamburg, Hanover, and Cologne. In these towns they have been received with great attention, and obtained introduction to the universities, professors, and other persons of eminence. From Leipzig a powerful and influential delegation is expected. The celebrated Liebig, the great agricultural chemist, fully intends to be at the congress. The well-known theologian, Dr. Tholuck, is also expected. Professor Ubrice, the popular commentator on Shakespeare, has engaged to attend; and Dr. Langeur, President of the Court of Appeals at Dresden, and who was tutor to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has cordially engaged his high influence in favour of the object. Such a constellation of talented persons will be seldom witnessed, whether from Europe or America; and this congress bids fair to surpass all that have preceded it.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH in London (St. Martin's-le-Grand) commemorated on Wednesday, July 24, the trecentary of its establishment. On the 24th of July, 1550, Edward VI. extended religious liberty to Protestant refugees from abroad.

The loyal people of Edinburgh have projected another royal statue—one of Queen Victoria—to be erected in the quadrangle of Holyrood Palace.

GLEANINGS.

Viscount Melbourne has entered upon the possession of the old palace at Richmond, which last year was occupied by Prince Metternich.

Two extraordinary dwarfs are now being exhibited in Kingston, Jamaica. They are natives of Sal Salvador, in Central America. They weigh together 33lbs.—the male 19, the female 14.

The Building for the Exhibition of 1851 is to be made in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., of the London Works, at Smethwick, have the contract for the iron framework; Messrs. Clance, of Spon-lane, will supply the enormous quantity of glass required; and the tubes are also entrusted to a firm in the district. These three materials constitute, in fact, the entire building.

"A few years ago," says the *Times*, "the Royal Agricultural Society was a mere nursing, fed with the pap of protection. It was protection—so people thought—that produced the Mammoth ox, the Herculean subsoil plough, and the Briarcan clod-crusher. It was the sliding-scale that covered the Atlantic with guano ships, and made stuff from a chemist's shop draw five quarters of wheat from the acre."

Two young ladies, daughters of Mrs. Stoner, of Rington-house, and nieces of Lord Camoys, whilst walking among the rocks of the sea shore at Salcombe, the other day, were overtaken by the flowing tide, when one of them was unfortunately drowned. Her sister held on by the rocks, and was saved by the Coast-Guard.

In the Manchester County Court, last week, the judge ordered a shopkeeper to refund the price of a dress-piece which would not wash, but which his assistant had "warranted as fast colour."

It is stated that her Majesty has recently purchased the Brockwell-hall estate, near Norwood, Surrey, for a nursery for the young princes and princesses.

Prince Albert has signified his intention to dine with the Lord Mayor of York, upon the occasion of the entertainment to the Lord Mayor of London in that city, in October.

A bill in the House of Commons has been printed, for abolishing the fees paid to county and other coroners, and for providing for the payment of coroners by salaries. The amount of salary is to be fixed in committee.

It is stated that a silver mine of great promise has been discovered at Tytheringham, near Thornbury, in Gloucestershire.

The house in which Burns lived and died, in Dumfries, has been purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Burns, the second son of the poet.

Mrs. L. M. Child, the well-known authoress, has taken up her residence in Brooklyn, where she is devoting herself "to an elaborate history of all the past and present religions of the world."

Mr. Chapman, an executioner from the United States, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of studying the French guillotine system, and examining the machinery employed in the work of decapitation used in other parts of Europe.—*Times's Paris Correspondent.*

The *Stamford Mercury* says that a road surveyor, at the petty session at Spalding last week, was informed that parties complained that he did not break the stones small enough: for his guidance, the rule laid down by an eminent road-maker was given by the chairman—the mouth was a proper gauge for the size of the stones."

A project is on foot in Manchester for the erection of a music-hall, which is to rival the magnificent St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The cost is estimated at about £150,000. The funds are to be raised partly by subscription, and partly with the assistance of the corporation.

The correspondent of the *Times* at San Francisco, gives an instance of the indomitable energy of the American character. On the occasion of the late disastrous fire—"In one place on the square the frame of a house was laid as soon as the flames had passed over the ground and a space could be cleared from the burning mass, and while the foundation was quite hot! By nightfall the fabric was up, and covered with a calico roof. This house was a 'hell,' and drove a good business the evening of the fire."

On Sunday morning last, the 28th instant, one of the dairy of five short-horn cows belonging to Mr. Caleb Higgs, of Worcester-park Farm, Cheam, was delivered of three fine cow-calves, with scarcely the slightest variation either in size or colour, and all doing well. The proprietor keeps from 80 to 100 milch-cows on this farm, and seldom a week passes without one or two cows calving, but never had one with three calves before.

A GENTLEMAN well known in Liverpool and Birkenhead for the Oriental cast of his features, while in London lately, was strolling up and down the Strand, when he was accosted by a gentleman, who, after apologizing with the utmost politeness for his familiarity, begged Mr. — to allow him to take a sketch of his face, as it wore the exact expression which he wished to introduce in one of the characters of a grand historical picture. Our townsman consented, and accompanied the artist to his house, where his visage was quickly traced on canvass. A friend was subsequently anxious to know what the grand painting was in which the gentleman was to appear so conspicuously. He called upon the painter, and requested to be allowed to see the picture. This the artist strongly objected to, alleging that it was against etiquette to show a work of art unfinished, &c. But all his attempts to put him off were unavailing. At length the artist consented, took him to his studio, and there he saw his townsman figuring in a large Scriptural piece as Judas Iscariot.—*Liverpool Times.*

A MAIDEN ASSIZE.—The assizes for the little county of Rutland have been "maiden" assizes; not a single prisoner was for trial, and the sheriff gave the judge white gloves.

BIRTHS.

July 22, at Rochford, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS HAYWARD, of a son.
July 28, at 7, Winchester-place, Peckham, the wife of Mr. W. FREEMAN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18, at Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev. W. C. Stallybrass, JAMES MACLEHOSSE, Esq., of Glasgow, to LOUISE SING, eldest daughter of J. S. JACKSON, Esq., of Falcon Cliff.
July 23, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, JOHN LEE, Esq., of Brixton-rise, to LYDIA, widow of the late Mr. J. POWELL, of Southwark.
July 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by the Rev. B. Hodgkins, Mr. G. MANN, bread and biscuit baker, Brampton, Hunts, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. PRATT, watchmaker and silversmith, Bishop's Stortford.
July 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Bideford, Devon, by the Rev. B. Arthur, Mr. MICHAEL CHALK, to Miss ANN SANDERS, both of the same town, and members of the church.
July 29, at Salem Chapel, Newton Abbot, by the Rev. J. Chater, Mr. GEORGE ENSOR, of London, to Miss SARAH WOOTON, of Newton Abbot.

DEATHS.

July 27, aged 23, ANN ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. J. HARTLAND, of Theberton-street, Islington.
July 27, at Islington, aged 76, Miss SARAH FISHER. Her life was one self-denying effort to do good to others: her chief energies were devoted to the missionary cause, in which her loss will be deeply felt. Her end was eminently peaceful.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEPAULESE PRINCES.—We understand that the Nepaulese Princes and suite take their departure from this country about the middle of next month. They proceed to India *via* France, and the Admiralty have ordered the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean to send her Majesty's steam-sloop "Growler" to Marseilles by the 1st of September, to convey the distinguished Orientals to Alexandria en route to Nepal.—*United Service Gazette.*

Mr. Walter Cooper, favourably known as the manager of the Working Tailors' Association, has been appointed by the Council of Promoters to visit the provinces (which he will commence to do on the 19th of August), to explain to the public the principles and practices of the phase of organization of labour, successfully spreading in the metropolis, under the name of "Christian Socialism."

According to a paper printed by order of the House of Commons, on Saturday, the estimated expense of the monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, to the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., is £5,250.

THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION indignantly complain, in the report which they have just issued, that the Commissioners of Sewers have made no provision either for cleansing the existing sewers by sufficient currents of water, or for trapping the gully-holes, although it is well known that "gusts of most concentrated and poisonous matter escape into the street by every open gully, to the danger of every passer-by, and to the greater danger of those who have the misfortune to reside near them."

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.—A scene is related to have occurred last week in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Wellington, Oxon. The minister refused to grant the wishes of a couple to be united by other than a regularly-appointed Wesleyan minister. The registrar claimed a right by law to say who the ceremony should be performed by, irrespective of the minister, the chapel having being gazetted as a licensed marriage house. The minister persisted in his refusal, and placed an additional padlock on the door; this was broken and the ceremony performed, the regular minister protesting and threatening an action for trespass.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EXETER HALL.—Considerable alterations are about being effected in this building, with the view to remedy defects complained of in its capabilities for sound. The raising of the present flat ceiling giving it an arched form, free from unnecessary projections, the removal of the large square pillars at the gallery end of the hall, and throwing back the organ and wall behind it, are among the principal improvements which, after some months' careful consideration, have been sanctioned by the directors and shareholders. The works already commenced are expected to be completed about the last week in October.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies) for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headache, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon to the 96th regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—From the *Morning Chronicle*. (See Advertisement.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English securities has undergone no material change for either better or worse since we last wrote. Speculation has been inert, transactions for cash have been very limited in amount as well as in number, and brokers only are active—in complaining of the dulness of business. A temporary animation was given to Consols on Friday, on the report that the Bank of England was about to lower its rate of discount, but the report not receiving confirmation the market fell again to its previous passive state. The occurrence of renewed hostilities between Denmark and the Duchies has had its influence in superinducing an increased reluctance to active operations both on the part of speculators and private buyers. If the report concerning the intentions of the Directors of the Bank of England should prove to be correct, which is most likely to be the case, an improvement in the public securities must unavoidably result from it; but until the occurrence of some such a circumstance we cannot see any hopes of a permanent and substantial rally in the market can be entertained.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 7/8	96 7/8	96 7/8	96 7/8	96 7/8	96 7/8
Cons. for Acct.	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8
Annuitants	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 1/8
India Stock	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
Bank Stock	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
Excheq. Bills	67 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	67 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.
India Bonds	84	84	84	84	84	84
Long Annuit.	84	84	84	84	84	84

A larger amount of business has been done in the Foreign Market, but without causing any improvement in prices. The Ecuador bondholders intend to send an agent to the republic to enforce their claims. Peruvian Bonds are at 82, Buenos Ayres 55, and all the northern securities remain firm; but Mexican has declined to 29 1/2.

The positions and prospects of the Money Market at the present time is, perhaps, the most important subject which can engage the attention of commercial men. Scarcely ever have the precious metals been so abundant, at no former period have the Bank accounts exhibited such an immense amount of unemployed capital kept in reserve in its coffers for want of employment, and never was the rate of exchange so uniformly and so long favourable to this country. From no quarter does any encouragement or any prospect of improvement come. The chances are that matters will be much worse for capitalists before they can be better. California alone promises, in a short time, completely to surfeit the market, while from other quarters of the globe which once had their golden reputations the supply of bullion is rapidly increasing. Whilst these circumstances are operating unfavourably for the holders of capital, who cannot now command more than 1 1/2 per cent. for their money, no new channel of enterprise is being opened into which the millions which are now lying almost covered with mildew can flow. After taking a rapid glance at some of these circumstances, the writer of an able article in the *Times* concludes that a considerable period must elapse before any improvement can take place. "For the present we can look for no striking deviation in the routine channels for the employment of money, and hence there will be plenty of time to watch the quarters to which it will ultimately rush. In the intermediate months there may be a variety of small gambling movements in some of the low-priced foreign stocks or shares, but nothing of a character that will not be limited and transitory. . . Among many new features the growing wonders of the New World on the Pacific will at that date be rightly interpreted, and it will perhaps be seen that while we have thought all safe modes of adventure utterly exhausted, private individuals have been making large fortunes by running steamers, by working coal, by facilitating the transit of emigrants and merchandise, by testing new kinds of produce and means of cultivation, by building piers, and docks, and villages that are capable of becoming cities, and by all the other occupations that are opened up wherever a new population is suddenly attracted. It will also most likely be discovered that the gains thus achieved by quiet enterprise might have been greatly increased by a more liberal command of capital." In respect of the picture here drawn we can only say that "distance seems to lend," to the mind of the writer, "enchantment to the view." That capital will take this course, however, is by no means unlikely, and never might its power of increasing the fruits of civilization be so largely benefited and powerfully proved as in the hitherto desert shores of the Pacific. We trust it may take no worse a choice.

The Share Market has been more active since our last, and an improvement has resulted in some of the larger lines. The traffic returns are generally good, and shareholders appear to wear brighter faces in anticipation of a better dividend

on some of the lines than had previously been rumoured. The London and South Western will, it is said, be not less than 29s. 6d. per cent., and leave with that a large surplus. The North Western will pay 6 per cent. Since our last, accordingly, London and South Westerns have risen £5 per cent.; Brightons and Lancashire and Yorkshires, £2 10s.; Great North of England, Great Western, and Midlands, £2; York and North Midlands, £1 5s.; Berwicks, 15s.; and Great Northern, 10s.

Owing to the bad weather the Corn Market yesterday was better favoured, and a rise of 1s. took place.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96 7/8	Brazil	99 1/2
Do. Account	97	Ecuador	34
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 1/4	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	37 1/2
3 1/2 New	99 1/8	French 3 per cent.	18 1/2
Long Annuitants	99 1/8	Granada	30 1/2
Bank Stock	211 1/2	Mexican 5 per cent. new	34
India Stock	211 1/2	Portuguese	96 1/2
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	17 1/2
June	70 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	38
India Bonds	84	Ditto 3 per cent.	17 1/2
		Ditto Passive	4

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 26.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£
Notes Issued	30,257,440	Government Debt. 11,015,100
		Other Securities 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 16,638,182
		Silver Bullion 219,238
	£30,257,440	£30,257,440

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,563,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) 14,285,283
Reserve 3,180,101	Other Securities 10,181,360
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) 4,675,194	Notes 6,669,180
Other Deposits 11,192,418	Gold and Silver Coin 653,292
Seven-day and other Bills 1,311,700	
	£34,812,415

Dated the 20th day of July, 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

BANKRUPTS.

BINCKES, THOMAS, Brunswick-place, Blackheath, dealer in Berlin wools, August 2, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers.

BUNYARD, CHARLES, Mark-lane, City, seedsman, August 8, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Minch-lane.

FAIRLEY, ROBERT, Sunderland, chemist, August 2, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Pringle and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row; and Mr. Aleock, Sunderland.

GARRARD, GEORGE, Saxmundham, Suffolk, ironmonger, Aug. 3, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Hatchell, Queen-street, Cheap-side; and Messrs. Mayhew and Son, Saxmundham.

HALLEY, DIKE HORATIO, Lodge-road, Birmingham, iron-founder, August 6, September 3: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

RAYNHAM, WILLIAM, Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill, builder, August 5, 31: solicitor, Mr. Rogers, Fenchurch-buildings, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, Ayr, Baillie, cattle dealer, August 2, 23.

DIVIDENDS.

James Atkins, sen., Coulsdon, Surrey, lime merchant, first div. of 1s. 1d.; August 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Lambrook-court—James Atkins, jun., Coulsdon, Surrey, lime merchant, first div. of 1s. 1d.; August 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Lambrook-court—James Atkins, sen., and James Atkins, jun., Coulsdon, Surrey, lime merchants, first div. of 1s. 1d.; August 20, and any subsequent Saturday, at Edwards's, Lambrook-court—James Bowler, the Crescent, Southwark-bridge-road, hat manufacturer, second div. of 2s. 6d.; August 27, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Daniel Outhwaite Blyth, div. of 1s. 1d.; any Tuesday before August 15, or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Adam Brown, div. of 2s.; any Tuesday before August 15, or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William Brown, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, and Pimlico, stone merchant, second and final div. of 1s. 1d.; August 27, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Thomas Cox and Thomas Wallis, Hanley, Staffordshire, drapers, first div. of 5s. (upon new proofs); any Thursday before August 16, at Whitmore's, Birmingham; and Ward Thomas Delafield, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Willow-bank, Fulham, first div. of 7d.; August 29, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannon's, Birch-lane—George Davy Ewens, Axminster, Devonshire, butter merchant, final div. of 4d.; any subsequent Tuesday and Friday after August 2, at Horsman's, Exeter—Cephas Foster, Old-street and St. John-street, distiller, first div. of 30s.; August 27, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—John Hoskins Gandel, div. of 1s. 1d.; any Tuesday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—John Sewell Gowing, div. of 7s. 6d.; any Tuesday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Greenhow, Old-street and St. John-street, distiller, first div. of 11d.; August 27, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—John Lloyd, div. of 1s. 2d.; any Tuesday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Jacob Montefiore, div. of 6d.; any Tuesday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Joseph Barrow Montefiore, div. of 1s.; any Tuesday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. B. and J. Montefiore, div. of 1s. 4d.; any Tuesday before August 16 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Richard Potter, Birkacre, Lancashire, John Potter, Manchester, and James Potter, Manchester, cotton spinners, first div. of 2s. 10d.; August 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—Richard Potter, Birkacre and Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 4d.; August 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—James Potter, Manchester, cotton spinner, first div. of 1s. 5d.; August 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—John Potter, Manchester, cotton spinner, first div. of 11s. 9d.; Aug.

6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—Geo. Sharp and Robert Lillingston Fluder, Romsey, Hampshire, timber merchants, div. of 3s.; August 29, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannon's, Birch-lane—William Solomon, div. of 2s. 6d.; any Thursday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Frederick Tapley, Sidmouth, linen draper, first div. of 6s. 3d.; August 27, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Ward and Perry, div. of 9d.; any Tuesday before August 15 or after November 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Samuel Savage Woolfitt, Holborn-hill, City, draper, second div. of 8s.; July 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Lambrook-court.

Tuesday, July 30.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOKS, REUBEN, Regent-street, picture dealer, August 5, September 7: solicitors, Messrs. Carlow and Haynes, Palace-chambers, St. James's-street.

CLEMENT, DAVID, Neath, Glamorganshire, saddler, August 13, September 11: solicitors, Mr. Sewell, Old Broad-street, City; Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.

FEARGOOD, GALE, Sheffield, draper, August 7, September 7: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane.

TAFFENDEN, THOMAS, Friendly-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, tailor, August 5, September 7: solicitor, Mr. Poord, Finner's-hall, Old Broad-street.

TIBBETT, THOMAS, March, Cambridgeshire, corn factor, August 5, September 7: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Wheatley, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Miller and Son, Norwich.

THOMPSON, JONATHAN, Wigton, Cumberland, grocer, August 8, September 13: solicitors, Mr. Lazenby, Wigton; Messrs. Ingledew and Dargrett, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WAY, ELIZA, West Camel, Somersetshire, miller, August 7, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Newman and Lyon, Yeovil; Mr. Stogden, Exeter.

WOODS, WILLIAM, Prospect-place, Wandsworth-load, Surrey: builder, August 14, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

NELSON, JOHN, Edinburgh, poulterer, August 2 and 30.

DIVIDENDS.

Bowles, Ogden, and Wyndham, Shaftesbury and Salisbury, bankers, final div. of 1d.; August 1 and the subsequent Thursday, at Stansfield's, Leadenhall-street—Charles Christie, Vauxhall-walk, and Broad-street, Lambeth, timber merchant, first div. of 3s. 3d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Dixon, Manchester, ironmonger, first div. of 2s. 1d.; July 30, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Samuel Gibson, York, innkeeper, first div. of 2s. 6d.; July 31, and any subsequent day, at Young's, Leeds—Robert Raby, Preston, Lancashire, hatter, first div. of 1s.; July 30, and any subsequent Thursday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Richard White, Thorney Close and Sunderland, merchant, first div. of 1d.; August 3, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 29.

We had a better supply of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, but in consequence of the late unsettled weather (though this morning was fine) higher prices were asked at first of the market, the millers, however, bought without difficulty at 1s. advance on last Monday's prices. Foreign Wheat sold slowly at the same advance. Flour in fair demand at last week's prices. English Barley is very scarce, but foreign grinding sorts met with more inquiry. In Beans and Peas very little doing. Good Oats sold pretty readily, and fully as dear, but inferior sorts dull. There were several samples of new Rape and Carraway seeds at market, the qualities of which have suffered more or less from the weather. The best dry samples of Rape sold at £35 to £37 per last, and Carraway Seed 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Linseed Cakes 10s. per ton dearer. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat—	Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 37 to 43	Danish 43 to 50
Ditto White 40 to 49	Anhalt and Marks 37 to 40
Ditto Norfolk, and Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red 35 to 39	Ditto White 36 to 42
Northumber. and Scotch, White 35 to 40	Pomeranian red 40 to 43
Ditto Red 36 to 39	Rostock 40 to 44
Devon, and Somerset, Red 35 to 39	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland 32 to 36
Ditto White 35 to 39	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga 30 to 33
Rye 21 to 23	Polish Odessa 34 to 40
Barley 21 to 23	Marianopol and Berdianski 33 to 35
Scotch 19 to 22	Tatarsk 31 to 33
August 20 to 22	Brabant and French 33 to 39
Malt, Ordinary 46 to 49	Ditto White 37 to 43
Pale 46 to 49	Salonica 28 to 31
Peas, Grey 24 to 25	Egyptian 24 to 27
Maple 25 to 27	Rye 20 to 22
White 24 to 26	Barley—
Boilers 26 to 28	Wismar & Rostock 17 to 18
Beans, Large 23 to 25	Danish 16 to 20
Ticks 24 to 26	Saal 17 to 20
Harrow 24 to 26	East Friesland 13 to 16
Pigeon 28 to 30	Egyptian 12 to 14
Oats—	Danube 12 to 15
Line & York feed 14 to 15	Peas, White 23 to 24
Do. Poland & Pot. 16 to 18	Boilers 25 to 27
Berwick & Scotch 16 to 18	Beans, Horse 21 to 24
Scotch feed 15 to 16	Pigeon 25 to 27
Irish feed and black 12 to 15	Egyptian 19 to 21
Ditto Potato 16 to 17	Oats—
Linseed, soiling 50 to 53	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 13 to 15
Rapeseed, Essex, new 28 to 30 per last	Do, thick and brew 15 to 1
Carraway Seed, Essex, new 27s. to 32s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish 14 to 16
Rape Cake, 24 to 24 1/2 per ton	Flour—
Linseed, 29 1/2 to 29 1/2 per 1,000	U. S., per 196 lbs. 28 to 34
Flour, per sh. of 280 lbs.	Hamburg 21 to 23
Ship 28 to 30	Danish and Stettin 21 to 23
Town 27 to 29	French, per 280 lbs. 28 to 33
Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr.	
Flour, 4d. per cwt.	Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.
WHEATLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 20.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat 42s. 4d.	Wheat 40s. 11d.
Barley 22 3	Barley 21 11
Oats 17 9	Oats 17 0
Rye 22 7	Rye 22 10
Beans 27 5	Beans 27 11
Peas 27 11	Peas 27 3

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 29.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with Beasts, the quality of which was by no means first rate. Although the weather continues changeable, the B. of trade, owing to the large number of country buyers in attendance, ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of 2d. per 8 lb.—the primest Scotch mutton at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d., and at which a good clearance was effected. There was a further falling off in the numbers of Sheep. That description of stock commanded a firm inquiry, and prices advanced 2d. per 8 lbs. The primest old Down sold without difficulty, at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Prime Down Lambs were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. In all other breeds only a limited business was transacted, at late rates. Calves, the supply of which was good,

moved off steadily, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8 lbs. We had scarcely an inquiry for Pigs, the value of which was almost nominal.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef..... 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. | Veal..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton..... 3 0 .. 4 0 | Pork..... 3 2 .. 4 0
Lamb..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
Friday.... 630 10,940 301 360
Monday... 3,359 28,160 309 242

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 29.
Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8 | Mid. ditto... 2 10 .. 3 4
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0 | Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4 | Veal..... 2 8 .. 3 4
Large Pork 2 10 .. 3 4 | Small Pork... 3 6 .. 3 10
Lamb.... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Our market last week was dull and drooping. With increased supplies of Irish Butter and no improvement in the demand, the dealings in all kinds have been comparatively trifling, and prices in some instances the turn cheaper. Foreign a slow sale, without a change in value. Irish singed Bacon was in limited request, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. American steady in demand and price. Hams dull. Lard easier to sell, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 29.—We have no alteration to note in our trade, and prices keep pretty steady. Dorset, fine weekly, 71s. to 78s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 60s. to 68s.; Devon, 64s. to 68s.; Fresh, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 29.—Rather more inquiry may be noticed in our market for the better descriptions of Hops of last year's growth, but at no improvement upon last week's rates. The duty is estimated at £185,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 29.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 7,155 bales; of which 3,687 were from Sydney, 1,705 from Port Phillip, 1,586 from Van Diemen's Land, and the rest from Germany and Mogadore. The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Scotch.—The demand for all kinds of combing wools continues brisk, and prices very firm; but still our market hardly keeps pace with the prices reported to be paying in the country.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.	8 3	to 9 3
White Highland do	10 6	11 0
Laid Crossed do, unwashed	9 6	10 6
Do, do, washed	10 6	12 6
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed	10 0	12 6
Do, do, washed	16 6	18 6
White Cheviot do, do	24 0	26 0
Import for the week	199	bags.
Previously this year	1,497	bags.

Foreign.—There is not much doing, there being but a limited supply in hand.
Imports for the week..... 1,115 bales.
Previously this year..... 33,210 bales.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was an increased show of new Rape-seed, and a further reduction occurred; good dry parcels being offered at 28s. per last. Some samples of fine new Caraway appeared, which realized from 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Canary seed was plentiful, and 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper. In other articles no change occurred.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 29.—Latest advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the demand for Tallow on English account was in a sluggish state. 2,800 casks had sold at 107 to 109 roubles. The shipments to the 19th inst. had exceeded 14,000 casks, and the arrivals were rapidly increasing. Since our last report this market has ruled tolerably steady, the time of year considered, and prices have been well supported. Today, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 36s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 37s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt., with a large supply offering. Rough fat remains at 2s. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 8,329	Casks. 6,421	Casks. 6,170	Casks. 34,040	Casks. 25,330
Price of Y. C. ...	41s. 6d.	48s. 3d.	44s. 0d.	39s. 0d.	36s. 9d.
Delivery last week	980	853	1,140	1,717	1,066
Do. from 1st June	5,191	6,566	10,761	9,383	8,967
Arrived last week	746	24	1,354	1,605	961
Do. from 1st June	2,827	4,899	9,483	7,850	8,673
Price of Town ...	42s. 0d.	51s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, July 27.

At per load of 35 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ...	55s. to 70s.	58s. to 70s.	53s. to 70s.
Clover Hay ...	60s. 76s.	60s. 75s.	60s. 80s.
Straw.....	21s. 28s.	32s. 28s.	21s. 28s.

METALS, LONDON, July 26.

ENGLISH IRON. s.		FOREIGN STEEL. c.	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 2 6	5 10 0	Swedish keg .. 14 0 14 5 0
Nail rods.....	6 5 0	6 10 0	Ditto faggot .. 14 0 14 5 0
Hoops.....	7 5 0	7 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d.
Sheets, singles... 7 15 8 5 0			bolts..... per lb. 0 0 9 1
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport .. 4 12 6 4 15 0			Tough cake, per ton..... 84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 10 0			Tile..... per 100..... 83 0 0
Do. Anthracite..... 3 10 0			Old copper, s, per lb. 0 0 8 4
Pig, in Wales... 3 6 3 15 0			FOREIGN COPPER. f.
Do. do. forge .. 9 10 9 12 6			South American, in bond..... 0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash..... 4 6 2 5 6			ENGLISH LEAD. g.
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport. 3 10 0			Pig, per ton... 17 0 18 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. 4 10 0			Sheet..... 18 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow..... 2 15 0			Red lead..... 19 0 0
Do. in Wales .. 3 10 3 15 0			White ditto..... 25 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works..... 6 0 0			Patent shot..... 20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire..... 0 0 0			FOREIGN LEAD. A
Rails..... 4 15 5 0 0			Spanish, in bond 17 0 17 5 0
Chairs..... 3 10 0			ENGLISH TIN. f.
			Block, per cwt. 3 18 0
			Bar..... 3 19 0
			Refined..... 4 4 0
			FOREIGN TIN. k.
			Banca..... 3 18 0
			Straits..... 3 19 0
			TIN PLATES. j.
			1C Coke, per box 1 7 6 1 8 0
			1C Charcoal. 1 13 0 1 13 6
			1X ditto..... 1 18 0
			SPELTEN. m.
			Plates, warehouse, per ton .. 14 15 0—15 5 0
			Do. to arrive..... 0 0 0
			ZINC. n.
			English sheet, per ton 20 0 0
			QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 4 0

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 3½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto;

d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 3½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

OILS.—Linsed, per cwt., 33s. 6d. to 34s. 0d.; Rape-seed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to 38s.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £85 to £81, bagged £85; South Sea, £34 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, July 29.
Market firm, at last day's prices, with a general sale. Stewart's, 16s. 6d.; Braddyl's, 16s.; Heston's, 16s. 3d.; Kelloe, 15s.; Richmond, 15s.; 8. Durham, 14s. 3d.; Eden, 14s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 3d.
Fresh arrivals, 217; left from last day, 14. Total, 231.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The quantity offered in public sale has not been large, and the trade has bought steadily at full prices, and occasionally at a shade advance, particularly in Mauritius. 490 hhds. West India sold in the private contract market; 6,000 bags of Mauritius were brought forward in public sale, and all found buyers from 33s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; also 800 bags Bengal Benares, 39s. 6d. to 41s. The refined market has been dull and given way 6d.; grocery lumps, 49s. 6d. to 51s.

COFFEY.—The public sale of plantation Ceylon went off at rather irregular prices, but they averaged about the same as last week. 260 casks and 150 bags offered and sold. A cargo of Brazil coffee sold by private contract for a near port, the price said to be 40s.

RICE.—The speculative demand has subsided; the public sale to-day did not alter quotations; good white sold at 11s. 6d.; inferior bought in.

SALT.—There has been an improved demand to-day, but we do not alter general quotations.

COTTON.—This article continues active, and the late advances fully supported. 1,000 bags sold.

CORNHILL sold at full prices. Mexican Silver, 3s. 7d. Black, 3s. 7d., 3s. 9d.

TEA.—There has been a very general demand to-day, including orders for exportation. Prices of common and medium qualities show a slight advance, and the article appears to have general confidence. Common congon scarce at 11½d., usual terms.

SUNDRIES.—Ivory sold £10 to £32. Sea-horse teeth sold 11s. to 12s. 6d. Deer horns bought in 56s. to 60s. Tortoiseshell sold 11s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. Cowries partly sold 20s. to 66s. Ebony bought in £7 10s. to £8 5s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary success in the treatment of upwards of 27,000 cases of single & double ruptures is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement whatever; is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post free) with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s., by Post-office order or cash, by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. Guthrey will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage-stamps for the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 o'clock. (The Sabbath excepted.)

Inquiry will prove the fact that Dr. GUTHREY'S remedy is the only one ever discovered for this distressing complaint, and its general adoption by the medical profession and the public hospitals is a sufficient guarantee of its entire efficacy. Dr. G. takes this opportunity of thanking many of his patients who have lately forwarded him such flattering testimonials of cures by his remedy.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.—

For fifteen years have Dr. BARKER'S PULMONIC TABLETS been well-known as the most certain, speedy, and elegant remedy ever discovered for Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Shortness and Difficulty of Breathing, Pulmonary Phthisis, Pains in the Chest and Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Derangement of the Voice and Respiratory Organs generally, all of which are the well-known precursors of a lingering death.

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"Your Tablets have perfectly cured an asthma of fifteen years' standing, a most obstinate case. I had prescribed ammoniacum, hyocyanus, squilla, and, in fact, everything in the materia medica, to no purpose whatever; the patient only took five boxes, and is now quite free from it."—Dr. Phillip, Hounslow.

"My surgeon pronounced me in a consumption; but, after taking six boxes of your invaluable Tablets, I am quite well."—Wm. Thorpe, Seven Dials, London.

"Ever thankful I sought your advice, I can now breathe freely, without any pain, and never felt so well in my life."

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, to be obtained through most respectable Chemists, or direct from Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, on receipt of 14 or 35 postage stamps.

Dr. Barker may be consulted daily, from 9 till 1, morning; and 5 till 9, evening; Sundays excepted.

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"Each Recipe is worth ten times the money charged for all."—Miss Willis, Acton.

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John Jones, Esq., 68, Gibson-square, Islington.

Of all parts of the United Kingdom, London is the most inadequately supplied with places of worship. In other towns the accommodation is often, as it ought to be, equal to one-half of the population; here it is equal only to about one-fourth; and in the district of the Caledonian-road to only one-twelfth! In that one locality upwards of FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE are without accommodation for the public worship of God, and hundreds of the children destitute of the means of religious instruction. Would a provincial town of this magnitude be allowed for one month thus to remain? And is this mass of population in the very heart of our empire to be thus criminally neglected? Is it not time to "arise and build?"

On a most eligible site in the midst of this great population the Committee have resolved to erect an attractive chapel, to sea about 1,000 persons. It will be built according to a highly approved design by A. Trimen, Esq., author of "Church and Chapel Architecture," whose professional services have been secured. The basement, lofty, well lighted and ventilated, will be arranged into convenient school and class-rooms, where upwards of 600 children and young people may be taught. The building will be put in trust, in accordance with Congregational principles. The entire cost will not exceed £2,680. Towards this amount that excellent association, "The Congregational Chapel Building Society," has voted £700. The appended list of subscriptions will also show how largely the undertaking has commended itself to Christians of various denominations.

Looking at the success which of late years has invariably attended efforts of this kind in London, the Committee regard this as one of the wisest and best modes in which Christian resources can be expended. To multiply evangelical churches in suitable localities is to multiply, not the streams merely, but the fountains of holy influence—it is indirectly to promote missions, home and foreign, education and social advancement in every form—it is to add to the number of those organizations and agencies that are to renovate the world!

The Committee are happy to state that the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, of the London Missionary Society, late pastor of the church in New Amsterdam, Barbice, in whose adaptation for the work they have entire confidence, has, in a zealous and self-denying spirit, committed himself to this enterprise in preference to other spheres of honourable labour to which he has been invited.

The sum of £1,300 only is now wanted to meet the entire cost of this beautiful chapel and commodious school-rooms. This amount obtained, and another "well of salvation" is opened—another Pharos to illumine the darkness around, is planted in the midst of teeming thousands. To those who are blessed with wealth, and to whom the Saviour has said, "Occupy till I come," this case appeals with peculiar solemnity. In a matter of such moment will not those who "care for souls" save themselves the interruption, and the Committee the toil, of personal solicitation, and spontaneously forward their promises or their contributions? What is done must be done quickly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY OBTAINED.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rev. B. S. Hollis, and Friends.....	100 0 0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	5 0 0
(as one of ten) ..	50 0 0
John Finch, Esq.	5 0 0
(as one of ten) ..	50 0 0
William West, Esq.	5 0 0
George Brooks, Esq.	5 0 0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. B. Spicer, Esq.	5 0 0
A. Trimen, Esq.	5 0 0
James Cairns, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Pears, Esq.	5 0 0
W. A. Hansey, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Leavers, Esq.	5 0 0
Edwd. Mason, Esq.	5 0 0
Friends at Independent Chapel, Stratford.....	10 10 0
D.W. Wire, Esq.	10 0 0
Rev. James Bennett, D.D.	5 0 0
— J. Campbell, D.D.	2 2 0
— John Fye Smith, D.D., L.L.D.	2 2 0
— John Harris, D.D.	5 0 0
— Thos. Lewis 5 0 0	
— Henry Allen 5 0 0	
— John Yockey 5 0 0	
— A. Good 5 0 0	
— J. W. Richardson .. 5 0 0	
— H. Marchmont 5 0 0	
— William Tyler 5 0 0	
— Ebenezer Davies 5 0 0	
— T. E. Thoresby 5 0 0	
— J. K. Starling, Esq.	5 0 0
— John Jones, Esq.	5 0 0
— Henry Spicer, Esq.	5 0 0
— E. P. Evans, Esq.	5 0 0
Miss Fleurean 5 0 0	
Per H. Owen, Esq.	5 0 0
John Adlard, Esq.	5 0 0
Ben. Smith, Esq.	5 0 0
T. Wontner, Esq.	5 0 0
John Snow, Esq.	5 0 0
S. P. Arnold, Esq.	5 0 0
G. A. Harma, Esq.	5 0 0
A Friend per do.	5 0 0
John Daulton, Esq.	5 0 0
T. J. Rooke, Esq.	5 0 0
William Cox, Esq.	5 0 0
G. Hitchcock, Esq.	5 0 0
R. M. Holborn, Esq.	5 0 0
G. Cuthbertson, Esq.	5 0 0
T. Piper, Esq.	5 0 0
A Friend 5 0 0	
C. Lund, Esq.	5 0 0
Thos. Riddell, Esq.	5 0 0
Daniel Pratt, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Pawley, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Hardy, Esq.	5 0 0
Edwd. Burkitt, Esq.	5 0 0
H. Bateman, Esq.	5 0 0
John Cassell, Esq.	5 0 0
John Moore, Esq.	5 0 0
M. A. C.	5 0 0
Sir C. E. Hardley, Bart.	5 0 0
S. M. Feto, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
W. H. Warton, Esq.	5 0 0
John Mann, Esq.	5 0 0
Mrs. Mann 2 0 0	
G. L. Revth, Esq.	2 2 0
per Rev. H. Allon	
Miss Mason 3 0 0	
Smaller contributions	45 0 0

Provided nine other friends can be found to do the same. Congregational efforts also, in aid of this undertaking, have been pledged at Union, Holloway, and Barnsbury Chapels, Islington.

Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee, or at the office of the Nonconformist.

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Sound Congou Tea	3 0	(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		Fine Young Hyson	3 8
Strong Congou Tea	3 4	(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black)	
(A Tea very much approved of.)		Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Souchong Tea	8	Fine Hyson	4 0
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		Gunpowder Tea	4 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0	The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		(This is fit for any use.)	
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4 4	Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
(This is a high-class Tea.)		The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0
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This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)			

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Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended)	1 6
Finest Mocha Coffee	1 8

Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.

Much discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to CHICORY, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 8d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

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Souchong	4 8	5 0	5 4	
Hyson	4 4	4 8	5 0	
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BORWICK'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER, with Directions improved by the QUEEN'S PRIVATE BAKER, and under the especial patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty, for making light and wholesome Bread, Norfolk Dumplings, &c. without Yeast, and Puddings without Eggs; and if Dripping or Lard be used in Pastry, the Powder removes all unpleasant taste from it. It will keep any length of time. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets, and 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. canisters. A FEW OF THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED IN ITS FAVOUR.

Buckingham Palace, March 23.
Dear Sir,—After giving your Baking Powder a fair trial, I beg to inform you that I find it a most excellent and useful invention, and I should say especially so in those parts of the country where yeast is difficult to obtain, and particularly on board ship, &c. &c. In your Directions for Use, I should advise, &c. &c. (See Directions on Packets.)

Remaining very sincerely yours,
G. DOLL, Private Baker to her Majesty.
C. DOLL, Private Baker to her Majesty.
From W. GLASS, Esq., Analytical Chemist to Sir W. BURNETT, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Director-General of the Medical Department of her Majesty's Navy.

Dated April 19, 1849.
Sir,—For your satisfaction I have analyzed it (Borwick's German Baking Powder), and find its composition to be, &c.—These ingredients are of the purest quality, and well dried. The proportions have been carefully adjusted and mixed. The Mixture forms a beautiful farinaceous powder, well qualified for raising bread, it is very portable, and as easily kept dry as Arrow-root or Marsh, which it resembles in appearance. In my opinion its presence in bread will be decidedly beneficial, &c. &c.

Two Hundred Canisters form part of the stores of her Majesty's ship "Resolute," in search of Sir J. Franklin. The Proprietors having had numerous complaints of very inferior articles, with Wrappers and Directions copied from their own, being palmed upon the Public as

BORWICK'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,
Have found it necessary, to prevent such imposition, to have their signature,
BORWICK AND PRIESTLEY,
On each Wrapper.

Purchasers will therefore be careful in observing this particular, as all Baking Powders without this Signature are Spurious Imitations, and have never been used in the Queen's Household, or received the sanction of the Admiralty.

For making Delicious Custards in one minute, without Eggs or Cream. In 2d. packets.

ROTHWELL'S PATENT FIRE-LIGHTERS AND REVIVERS.
Six Cakes for 1d., each of which will light a Fire without either paper or wood. One cake, with the addition of a few cinders, will boil a tea-kettle, and save the trouble and expense of making a fire in summer.

BORWICK'S MAGIC FURNITURE PASTE, AND FRENCH POLISH REVIVER,
For imparting a rich transparent polish to Furniture, with half the usual trouble. In 1d. and 2d. pots.

HUDSON'S REAL ROYAL WASHING POWDER,
(Used in the Queen's Laundry) supercedes soda, lime-water, and other pernicious ingredients too generally used in washing, and is acknowledged, by parties of the highest authority, to enable families to complete a wash in a shorter period of time than any other article ever offered to the public. As no rubbing is required unless the clothes are extremely dirty, a wash can be finished in an incredibly short time. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets.

HUDSON'S SABLE BLUE.
The best article extant for Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, and Fronts; also for Cambrics, Linens, and Lace generally, to which it imparts a colour not to be obtained by any other means. In 1d. and 2d. packets.

BORWICK'S BRILLIANT BRASS POLISH,
For cleaning and polishing window-plates, coach and harness decorations, and all kinds of polished utensils. In 2d. pots.

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For cleansing, whitening, and beautifying the hands. In 1d. and 2d. tablets.

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FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.—THE REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other more costly remedies), for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c.—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.—DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

A FEW CASES.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.
Dromana, Capouin, County Waterford.
February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to your selves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.
"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.
"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.
"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,
"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.
"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,
"August 23, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these disfigurements have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 80, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,
"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1849.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.
"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,
"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,
"November 23, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 2, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. . . . Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,
"Of Farnley Tys, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, Aug. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, with sometimes offensive. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.

"W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 6d.; 3lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 12s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 33s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

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Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis.

CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by superious compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oat meal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play and move with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

CHEAP ISSUE OF BARNES' NOTES.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE and OAKEY, Paternoster-row, London, have great pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public, that they have made arrangements with the Proprietors of "COBBIN'S COMPLETE EDITION" for publishing a Cheap Issue of Barnes' Celebrated Notes, at a price which will place this invaluable Commentary within reach of every Sunday-school Teacher and Bible Student in the land.

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III. This Edition will be SUPPLIED TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. No Subscriber's Name received after September the 30th, after which date the Volumes will be raised to their original price.

IV. The Gospels will be ready, complete in Two Volumes, or bound in One Volume, cloth lettered, on August the 31st. The Series on the New Testament will be ready, complete in Ten Volumes, cloth, in November.

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VI. Subscribers for 25 copies of the entire Work will be presented with a complete set; and Subscribers for 25 copies, of the Gospels or Isaiah alone, will also receive Gratis a copy of the Volumes ordered.

VII. Single Volumes may be had at the Publishers', but cannot be forwarded at the above prices. Duplicate copies not less than 12, of any volume, or volumes, will be forwarded in the same manner as complete sets.

It is hoped that the opportunity now afforded of presenting Ministers, Superintendents of Schools, Sabbath-school Libraries, &c., with COMPLETE SETS OF THIS INVALUABLE COMMENTARY, at so trifling a cost, will not be neglected. No delay is likely to occur in publication, as, except Isaiah, which is far advanced, the whole set is stereotyped, and many vols. already printed.

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